The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,038—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

ERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

inal and only reliable preparations—proved ore effective than all other disinfectants.

MAKERS AWARDED

GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,

Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

	Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th April.
B.I.	VICTORIA	6398	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th "
					Friday.
†*	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Monle	16th "
†*	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo :—

3rd May 17th May. 14th June.
31st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,260	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 21, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May.
HISPANIA	3,390	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In Pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 26th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 30th April, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on the 27th April, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th April 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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SOFT FELT HATS. | THE LAST NEW SHAPE.

ALL ONE PRICE Rs. 7-8. BLACK & COLORS.

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COMPOSED of Vegetable Ingredients only and absolutely harmless to men and animals, agreeably perfumed; easily lighted; and invaluable when you want a quiet read.

Price Re. 1 per Box of 18.

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KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S TAN CREAM.

FOR BROWN LEATHER BOOTS, &c.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET,

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL :—

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

DEAR SIRS,—Please send me one Dozen Bottles of YOUR TAN CREAM LEATHER POLISH. It's the best in this Country, and my brother Officers have used up the last dozen you sent me.

Yours Truly,
(Signed) R. C. S. C., Lieut.,
Hyderabad.

Per dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, As. 8.

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KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN, TAXIDERMISTS, &c.

We have just received the

FINEST SELECTION OF ANIMALS' EYES

Ever imported into India.

From 2 Annas Per Pair to Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND

WILL FIND EVERY REQUIREMENT.

THE BEST GOODS ONLY AT LOWEST PRICES.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Railway Stations, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Eastern Seas, and other useful sources. To be Coloured Map of India revised from official had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and of all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a
Nets, Wire Ring ..... each	2 8	2 14
" Cane, with Tin Ferrule ..... "	2 4	2 8
" " with Brass Ferrule ..... "	2 12	3 2
" Folding Wire ..... "	6 0	6 12
" Kite ..... "	7 8	8 8

INSECT CASES, corked and papered, glass-framed top, polished Mahogany.

Size	10 by 8in.	14 by 10in.	16 by 12in.
Cash	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0	Rs. 8 0
Credit	" 5 10	" 8 0	" 9 0

STORE BOXES, corked deal.

Size	14 by 10in.	16 by 11in.
Cash	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 6 0
Credit	" 5 10	" 6 12

STORE BOXES, covered with green cloth, book pattern, air-tight, with camphor cells.

Size	14 by 10½in.	16 by 11in.
Cash	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 12 0
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Size	7 by 2½ in.	8 by 4½ in.
Cash	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 2 0
Credit	" 1 7	" 2 4

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Collecting Boxes, Japanned Tin, for Shoulder.	5 8	6 4
Corks for setting out, per dozen sheets	1 12	2 0
Killing Bottles, stoppered	2 0	2 4
" " small size, corked	1 12	2 0
Killing and Relaxing Boxes, Zinc ..... each	2 8	2 12
Killing Boxes, Zinc ..... "	1 4	1 7
Egg Drills, assorted sizes ..... "	0 4	0 5
" " " per dozen	2 12	3 2
" conical headed ..... each	1 4	1 7
Blow Pipes, Brass ..... "	0 12	0 14
Scissors, Straight ..... per pair	2 4	2 8
Do. Curved ..... "	2 12	3 2
Setting Needles, with Ivory Handles ..... each	0 6	0 7

SETTING BOARDS, 14in. long.

Size	½ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Cash	Rs. 0 8	0 10	0 12	1 0	1 8	2 0	2 4
Credit	Rs. 0 9	0 12	0 14	1 2	1 11	2 4	2 8

	Cash.	Credit.
Pins, Kirby's best, White, per oz., Nos. 1 to 5	Re. 0 12	0 14
Do. Nos. 6 to 9, per oz.	Rs. 2 4	2 8
Do. Nos. 10 to 12, per oz.	Rs. 3 8	4 0

Sets Entomological Instruments, mounted in Ivory Handles, consisting of four Knives of various shapes, Spring Forceps, and a pair of Scissors, in Morocco case ..... Rs. 11 8 13 0

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INVALID'S PORT.
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BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
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Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,

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LATEST NOVELTIES IN STRAW HATS, SUNSHADES, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, LACES AND TRIMMINGS, DRESS MATERIALS.

BOMBAY.

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THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS. Long Cloth, for wearing under Uniform. Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS. Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS. Collars attached. Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached. Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS. French Cambric, newest Paris designs. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours, Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Unshrinkable Flannel. Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns. Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!

CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.

HURJIMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS, &c.,
Rampart Row and Meadows Street, Bombay.

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"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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DRIVERS.	LOFTING IRONS.	LONG SPOONS.
CLEEKS.	BRASSY SPOONS.	MID SPOONS.
PUTTERS.	IRONS.	SHORT SPOONS.
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FROM THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF FORGAN AND SONS.

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TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

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READING AND LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identica with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J.T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY,
REMEMBER, LAST NIGHT BUT 9.

HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA AND
BURLESQUE COMPANY.

PLEASE LOOK AT THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY,
The Charming Burlesque in 2 Acts,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
By L. A. MASSA, Esq.

THURSDAY
For the Benefit of Miss Fanny Stanley.
LAST NIGHT
Miss FANNY STANLEY in her Grand Dual Impersonation of Lady ISABEL and Madame VINE.

FRIDAY
For the first time in Bombay H. Stanley's New Version of the FORTY THIEVES.

PRICES:—Stalls or Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats.
Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.
Box Office open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. T. EMPSON, Manager.

PALACE OF WONDERS.

IN consequence of numerously-signed requests, MADAME CORA has the honor to announce that she will give a few more performances at her Palace of Wonders, on the Maidan, Opposite the Gaiety Theatre, which will positively be her farewell appearance. REMEMBER!! The very last chance you will have of seeing these WONDERS.
Exhibited by MADAME CORA and her Assistants.
From 7 to 11 p.m. Admission 8 Annas and 4 Annas.
FOR SALE, the magnificent Russian Duck "BEN," Privately or by Auction, on Saturday the 29th April. Apply H. STANLEY, Gaiety Theatre.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of Zanzibar's S. S. "NYANZA", 2,028 Tons, WILL SAIL for ZANZIBAR, &c., on or about the 26th May. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM and Co.,
Agents.

Mandvi, Khoja Mohla.

S. S. CLANDEBOYE'S GENERAL AVERAGE.

THE above Vessel having put into Suez, with Machinery damaged, which necessitated the DISCHARGE and RE-LOADING of a portion of her CARGO, CONSIGNEES are hereby requested to sign the Average Bond and to pay a Deposit of £5 per cent on the Invoice value of their Goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 25th April, 1893.

THE S. S. "CLANDEBOYE" has arrived from MIDDLESBRO' and LONDON, via KARACHI (under general average), and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 25th April, 1893.

CAMMELL'S COMPOUND ARMOUR PLATE

IS now being Specially Manufactured for Chubb's —and for Chubb's only—in a variety of forms to suit their Safes, Bankers' Rooms, Doors, and Safe Deposit Vaults.
It consists of alternate layers of fine crucible steel and fine iron or mild steel, welded and rolled together into solid slabs. These are toughened and hardened by a process which makes them resistant alike to drills, sledge-hammers, and explosives. The finest Safe and the finest Vault Door ever made in the British Isles were constructed by Chubb's of this Armour Plate, which, though it increases the price of a safe slightly, quadruples the security.

Chubb's Safes can be had from

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

TRIAL ORDERS REGISTERED for best Dishergar BENGAL COAL, at Rs. 11 per ton, Harbour Delivery. Expected this week per Bentola s. s. from Calcutta. Quality guaranteed superior to any Country Coal hitherto imported. Apply to

VISRAM, EBRAHIM & Co.,
Khoja Mohola, Mandvi.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as an ELECTRICIAN, and am prepared to submit estimates for Electric lights and Appliances of all sorts, and when necessary to erect and start same.

J. B. FOSTER,
care of Greaves, Cotton and Co.,
1, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 25th April, 1893.

MESSRS. FRED. AHRLE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 53, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 1st May, at 4-30 p.m.
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet made up to 31st March, 1893.
To elect a Director in place of the one who is retiring but who offers himself for re-election.
To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business that may be brought before the meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors.

FRED. AHRLE,
Secretary and Manager.

NEW FOR TYING SAILORS' KNOT.
ASCOT SCARVES.
"JUST LANDED."
ALL THE NEW COLORS
VERY CHOICE GOODS.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE } HOSIERS, BOMBAY.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Year ending 31st December, 1892, at the Rate of Rs. 40 (Forty) per Share, (Free of Income Tax) is declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Henshaws' Buildings, Marine Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1893, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1893, on production of their Share Certificates.
By Order of the Board of Directors,

LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents the Union S. & M. Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 24th April, 1893.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of outstanding debts and claims of the above Company. For particulars and terms apply to the Liquidators at their office, No. 13 Kadir Makan, Sirdar Ganj, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of April 1893.

કમળશી પરેમજી,
i. e., CUMULSEY PREMJI,
For Self and Co., Liquidator.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 25th day of May, 1893, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorney (if any) to the undersigned Liquidators of the said Company at their office No. 13, Kadir Makan, Sirdar Ganj, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, or in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 25th day of April 1893.

કમળશી પરેમજી,
i. e., CUMULSEY PREMJI,
For Self and Co., Liquidator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC,
HORNBY ROAD ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
10 MORNING TILL 10 EVENING, 8 annas.
THE PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION,
6 LAST DAYS 6

A CARD.—Mdme. Ghana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES and SWEETHEARTS. FORETELLING PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.
Native Ladies and Gentlemen, 4 annas. Last 6 Nights.

THE MAGNETIC LADY,
AT EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,
A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND,
NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 8 to 10 p. m., ONE RUPEE.
To the Bower only from 6, to 8 P.M. EIGHT ANNAS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
NEXT TUESDAY, MAY 2ND.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered to MADAME CORA
By Her Numerous Friends.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

FOR SALE.
FOUR SMALL LOCOMOTIVES IN GOOD REPAIR

SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0" Gauge with outside Cylinders 8" by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.
Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
Weight of Engine in Working order about 9½ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine):—
On a level.....about 2·0 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150.....70
For further particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, D.-H. Railway, at Darjeeling.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 12th day of June, 1893, for the SUPPLY OF WATER METERS.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Re. 1 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 800, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office: Bombay, 25th April, 1893.

WANTED.

WANTED

FOR the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company's SCHOOL at Parel, a HEAD MASTER, competent TO TEACH, up to the VII. Standard. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem with free quarters. Apply, with copies of certificates (which will not be returned) to the SECRETARY, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working, and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.
Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—Mrs. MARIE C. BOND,
No. 8, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ½ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Cadows Street.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 7, 5-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of thoroughly matured Pure Manila Tobaccos. They are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila, and we are quite confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Real Manila Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET AT ONCE.—Newly repaired and painted FLOORS, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Offices or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA Emporium.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill, Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!—Really best Hams as supplied to several Clubs, Hotels, and Messes. Freshness and quality guaranteed, Re. 1 per lb.; Wiltshire Bacon on cut, As. 14 per lb.; Double Gloster Cheese on cut, As. 14 per lb. Up-Country orders promptly executed.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

WE now undertake in REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS of all kinds with English materials, and with no year's guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PALI HILL, BANDORA, TO LET, BUNGALOW entirely open, Westerly Sea breeze. Apply HORMUSJEE, care of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, OFFICERS for a Steamer. Apply personally with papers to VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Samuel Street, Mandvi.

WANTED, an experienced EUROPEAN NURSE, to take entire charge of a child 2 years old. A well-recommended Ayah kept on hand. No Eurasian need apply. Address "441," care of this Office.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co. Sole Agents.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders. Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and Railway goods sheds, as also on the Line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, very obliging; he made me feel at home; and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and commodious. Two new Detached Houses are lately built for the convenience of families wishing to have separate houses. Early applications for Hot Season requested. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL Well known, most central, very close to Public Office and situated in the coolest part of the Hill. COMMODIOUS ROOMS and CLEAN TABLE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzle, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Brons. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—A Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 3 per post. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL.—A New Delivery of LADIES, TRIMMED SAILOR HATS in Black, White, and Navy from Rs. 2-12. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEA!—OUR TEAS enjoy the Highest Reputation for their Purity and Delicacy of Aroma. Once tried, ever sought for—EDWARDS and Co., 33, Medows Street, Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

PEARSE'S AERATED WATERS are the Purest and most delicious. Soda, As. 6 per doz.; Lemonade, As. 8 a doz.; Tonic, Gingerale, Raspberry, &c., As. 10 a doz.; Pick-me-up Re. 1 a doz.; Vivo Re. 1-8 a doz.—Apollo Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and improved, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Anna 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1892, at the RATE of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, and will be payable on or after the 23th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th Instant.
By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th April, 1893.

ANIMALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION bought any time. Offers Invited. Buying Agents Wanted. Address: ALBERT VOSS, ANNASTRASSE, LICHTERFELDE, near Berlin (Germany).

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL AND RESERVES.....Rs. 15,96,500
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank is again receiving Deposits for 1, 2, and 3 Months at Special Rates of Interest, which may be ascertained on application at this Office or at the Bombay Branch.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 11th April, 1893.

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.
ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.
H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E. C.

FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR ALL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY.
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENT for MESSRS. CROSSLEY BROS., Ld., whose well-known Gas Engines have received the highest award, Crystal Palace Exhibition and for Messrs. D. H. and G. Taggie, Wire Rope Manufacturer.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARM for the year 1893-94 (6th June, 1893, to 5th June, 1894) of the INDORE CIRCLE, comprising the Indore City, the Indore Residency Bazar, and 114 adjoining Durbar Villages, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, MAY 3RD, 1893, at 1 P.M., in the Indore Residency Court House.
Sealed Tenders for the above Farm addressed to the 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above-mentioned day and hour, but the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
Applications for conditions of contract and other details should be made to the Durbar Mumtazim of Sayer Indore City.

J. RAMSAY,
2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 19th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April 1893, at 4 p.m., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—
1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1892.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retir by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any such other business as may be laid before the meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 10th April to 26th April, 1893, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 8th April 1893.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.
The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

FRESH SHIPMENT PER
P. and O. s. s. "ORIENTAL,"
OF
LA FINE FLEUR CIGARETTES.
No. 1, Rs. 3-12 per 100. No. 2, Rs. 3 per 100.

"ORIENT" CIGARETTES.
No. 1, Rs. 3-8 per 100. No. 2. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

"ZEPHYR" CIGARETTES.
Rs. 6 per 1,000, or 2 annas per packet of 20 and neat Cigarette holder in each packet.

Liberal terms to Traders for quantities of 5,000 and upwards of the ZEPHYR brand.

GALLAHER'S
"HARLEQUIN" TOBACCO
in Hermetically sealed tins of ¼lb. each, Rs. 1-4 per tin.

PLAYER'S "NAVY CUT"
TOBACCO
in Hermetically sealed tins of ¼ and ½lb. each, Rs. 4, per lb.

HAVANNAH CIGARS,
"DONA ANNAS," Gold foil round each Cigar, Rs. 15 per Box of 50.
"LA AMISTED, Rs. 7 per Box of 50.
"LA HOJA Rs. 5 per Box of 50.

Quality and Condition of Cigarettes, Tobaccos, and Cigars absolutely guaranteed.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES

The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Elison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.
Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

TELEPHONES

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

RINGNES & CO.'S
SCANDINAVIAN BEER,
Rs. 15 Per Case of three
Dozen Quarts.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS,
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED.. .. £2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.
Agents.

FOR SALE.

FOR RENT OR SALE.
HARDING'S HOTEL, "BONDGATE," SIMLA.
THIS ESTATE is centrically situated on the Mall, and occupies one of the most valuable sites in Simla.
For particulars apply to
MR. JAMES CRADDOCK,
Nessville, Simla.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES,
IN PERFECT ORDER AND WARRANTED SOUND,
FOR SALE
At the undersigned for cash or by monthly payments:—

	Rs.
Rosewood Sympathetic Square Piano.....	475
American Walnut do. do.	540
Grand Boudoir ebonized (on three legs) ...	380
Do. do. do. ...	425
Cottage Piano in Walnut, transposing 3 Notes	500
Cottage Piano in Mahogany "Bijou".....	275

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેઠમાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRIVATE FUND—5 ½ p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 ½ p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 ½ p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, banght and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
CALEB TEA, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	9 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,087½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	£9
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	20⅜
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Ice Co.	500	375	225	67½	1090
ombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	935
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	335
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	153
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fireinsurance Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Sandy & Co.	2,500	100	100		10
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Do. Do.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLodn
Thacker & Co.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	(2)
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	887½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	57½
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½ Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

		Yearly.	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	100	18	pr. ct.	190
Apollo	750	00	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	00	1,000	Nil.	320
Bhimsangar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton Press & Manfg Co.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	120
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	135
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	925
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	60	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	375 xd
Mahamadpura Cotton Ginand P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	287½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,375 x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1 200	250	250	35	201
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	950-55

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	506 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,055 xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025 xd
Commercial Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	1,	Rs. 15	640 xd
Coria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410 xd
Dowal Mills Co., Ld.	5,638	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	410
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	505
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	600 xd
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Baboopathy	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,060 xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,130
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Mazumdar manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205 xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	860 xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ltd.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	500	1,000	1,000	30	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7. 5
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lower Parel Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	975
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	500	2,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob shah Mills (Gunbury)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,597½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	145
Moraji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450-55
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,375
Soondardas	750	4,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	600
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
San Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vanlimbunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mill's, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-2
China Leaf	"	26-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8 "
Do. do. new	"	25-4 "
Australia do.	"	26-2
Bombay do.	"	25-12
English Sovereigns	"	16-6
Do. Drazons	"	16-5
Bar Silver 17 Betternose	"	108-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-11
Carolas Dollars	"	226 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223
Five Francs	"	221

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Result of Justices' Election of a Municipal Councillor.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Meeting of Debenture-holders, 3-30 p.m.
Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, 4 p.m.
Anthropological Society, Ordinary Meeting.
Evening Party to the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mahomedan Club, Mahaluxmee, 9 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.
Lingard's Polytechnic. Albert Buildings.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Sutherland (s), from Karachi. Yesterday :—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi ; Tanjore (s), Jedda ; and Clandeboye (s), Middlesbrough.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kt. Commander (s), for Dunkirk ; Altmore (s), Tuticorin, &c. ; and Taif (s), Mauritius.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Tanjore and Clandeboye entered, and the s.s. Sabarmati, Start, and H.M.S. Magdala left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Kt. Commander and Lobelia left the dock on Monday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the Marine Battalion will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday, the 1st May.

PROPOSED HARRIS INSTITUTE.—We note that forms of application for debenture-shares, and also for ordinary members are now ready, and can be obtained on application from the Honorary Secretary (*pro tem*) 7, Elphinstone Circle.

THE PARSI ANTI-DOWRY ASSOCIATION.—The extraordinary general meeting of the Association, which was to take place, this evening, has been postponed to Sunday next, at the Framji Kavasji Institute, at 4-30 p.m., when Mr. Framji Dinshawji Petit will preside.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p. m., to-day, the following papers will be read :—" Note on two Behari Pastimes " by Mr. Sarat Chundra Mitra, of Chupra, Behar ; " Note on the Name-Giving Ceremony of a New-Born Child," by Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai ; " Note on Dakkina Raya, a Modern Deity" by Mr. Kedarnath Basu ; and " Note on some curious Customs among the Kochs," by Mr. Kedarnath Basu.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, touching the death of Vitoo Dajee, a Hindu lad, about thirteen years of age. The deceased was living with his parents, at Khetwadi 10th Lane. The deceased climbed up a plum tree, and while he was standing on a branch of the tree and plucking some plums, it gave way under his weight, and he was thrown down to the ground from a height of twenty-five feet, and his skull was fractured. The deceased was being taken to the J. J. Hospital, but he died on the way. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ASSAULT AND DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. W. B. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Briscoe charged two Mahomedan weavers, Ramzan and Salamat, of Madanpura, with assaulting the manager of the Royal Theatre, at Grant Road, on the night of the 24th instant. It appears that on the night in question accused Ramzan, accompanied by about a dozen followers, demanded free entrance into the theatre, which the manager refused, whereupon both the accused fell upon him, and assaulted him with sticks, when a police sepoy was summoned to the scene, and took both the accused into custody, who were later on released on bail by Mr. Briscoe. The accused denied the charge, but from the evidence adduced, the Magistrate sentenced the accused Ramzan to ten days' rigorous imprisonment, and the accused Salamat was fined Rs. 5.

MEETING OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A GENERAL meeting of Justices of the Peace for Bombay was held, yesterday afternoon, in the new Municipal Hall, for the purpose of electing a Municipal Councillor in place of Colonel Wilson resigned. On the motion of the Hon. A. F. Beaufort, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, was called to the chair.

The chairman called the attention of the Justices to the printed instructions on the back of the voting paper, remarking that at the last election, two gentlemen, one of whom was a lawyer, and ought to have known better, voted for two candidates, although there was one vacancy, and the consequence was that the voting paper was invalid. No Justice had the power to vote for more than one candidate when there was one vacancy.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, seconded by Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, it was resolved that the voting be commenced, and that no voting paper be received after 6 p. m.

Mr. Budroodin Abdulla Kur proposed, seconded by Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, and it was resolved, that Messrs. S. N. Cooper, H. W. Barrow, and W. Pearson be appointed scrutineers.

Mr. Eknath Ragunath Khote suggested that no candidate ought to be allowed to interfere or meddle with a voter before he signed his voting paper. Sometimes such an amount of pressure was brought to bear upon a voter that he did not know what to do. Every voter ought to be allowed to exercise his free-will, discretion, and judgment in the matter. Although Mr. Khote was a candidate, he asked for the ruling of the chairman on the point.

The Chairman : I am sorry it is beyond my power as chairman to give any ruling in the matter. (Laughter.)

The election then proceeded ; and the result will be declared to-day.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN BONDS FROM THE SEA.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Superintendent Ingram charged Sheikh Mohidin Sheikh Ahmed, a lamp-trimmer, with the theft of eight Port Trust bonds, valued at Rs. 500 each, and Rs. 4,240, in currency notes, belonging to Vincent de Souza, an electric light apparatus fitter, in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused had on the last occasion stated that he had thrown the bonds into the sea after tying them to a piece of iron-chain. The police sent a diver into the sea to search for the bonds at the spot pointed out by the accused, and the diver recovered the bonds from the sea. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, stating that when he entered the complainant's room he had no intention of committing the theft, but he could not resist the temptation when he saw the property in an open cupboard. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Chatfield, in the Victoria Dock this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

A PARTICULARLY sensitive gentleman, named Kanertz, residing at Kaldenkirchen, has brought an action for slander against the Burgomaster of that town, Herr Bertges, for having called him a "freemason." The defendant admitted the truth of the allegation, but maintained that to call a man a freemason could not possibly be construed into a slander. On the other side, it was contended that it could be, provided the person so designated were not a freemason, as the allegation might be injurious to him in certain circumstances. The Court at Lobberich decided that it was slander, but on appeal to a higher tribunal at Cleves the judgment was reversed.

It is proposed that on a certain day the cyclists of Paris shall pass by the Arc de Triomphe at the end of the Champs Elysées, in order that a census of them may be taken. Of late it is well-known their numbers have increased, so that cycling may almost be considered the national pastime of France, and the word "bicyclette," although originally coined here by a particular firm to designate their own special model of a rear-driving safety, is now one of the commonest words in the French language. Ladies are invited to join in the demonstration. Each cyclist on arriving at the place of rendezvous will be expected to contribute one penny to the cost of raising a monument to an obscure French genius, named Michaux, who is said to be practically the inventor of the modern cycle as distinguished from the hobby-horse. In other words, it is claimed that Michaux was the inventor of the crank pedal.

THE BRUTAL MURDER AT GRANT ROAD.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Deputy Coroner, resumed his enquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the Morgue, into the circumstances touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, named Saleema, aged about thirty years. Superintendent McDermott, and Inspector Briscoe attended the enquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

The following further evidence was recorded :—

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said :—I made an autopsy of the body of the deceased at the Morgue. There was an incised wound in the middle of the left side of the neck, about three inches long, dividing the skin and fascia beneath, and wounding the jugular vein from which blood was flowing. There was an incised wound on the thumb of the left hand, about half an inch long. There was an incised wound on the middle finger of the right hand, about half an inch long. There was a bruise on the throat about three inches long. The face and neck were congested. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the post-mortem appearances I am of opinion that death was due to strangulation. Either of these two knives, now produced, could have caused the wounds I have described.

A woman named Bhagoo, living at Cammateepoora, 13th Street, said :—On the midnight of the 15th instant deceased came to my room and told me that a man had offered her Re. 1-4. I saw the man who is here present, and who says his name is Ahmed Ali Dadoo. He was sitting on a chair in her room. About four o'clock, the following morning, I was awakened by hearing deceased groaning, and on looking through a crevis in the wall of the room I saw deceased lying on a cot, and the accused Ahmed Ali was sitting on the cot at her feet. The light in the room was then rather dim. I opened my door, went out, and awoke Dawood Nubbi, who was sleeping on the footpath at a little distance from my door. Dawood and I went to the door of the deceased's room and found it fastened on the inside. Dawood bolted the door of the deceased's room on the outside and sent me to fetch a police sepoy. I brought a sepoy and Dawood told him that there was a man inside the room, and the sepoy sent me for another policeman. The two sepoys and I unbolted the door and opened it. The accused tried to rush out, and the two sepoys, assisted by two towns-people, named Mohideen Mahomed and Goolab Khan Futteh Khan, arrested the accused. Dawood and I went into the room and saw deceased lying on her back on her cot dead. I noticed that some of the ornaments the deceased had been wearing that night were missing. They were found by Inspector Briscoe concealed in the dhotur worn by the accused. I have seen these ornaments and the knife, now produced, in the possession of the accused.

Inspector Briscoe gave evidence as to the finding of the ornaments and the knife on the person of the accused.

Police sepoy No. 332 D. was also examined.

The Deputy Coroner having summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Ahmed Ali Dadoo.

Mr. Turner then committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions, which begin in June next.

FIRE AT CAMMATIPURA.

YESTERDAY morning, a fire broke out in a three-storied house, situated at the junction of Bapty and Stable Roads. Some towns-people saw smoke issuing from the second floor of the house and at once raised an alarm of fire. Some of the tenants of the house who were asleep in their rooms were aroused and brought out safely. In a short time the fire caught a strong hold of the whole building and would have assumed gigantic proportions, as the wind was blowing high at the time, but for the praiseworthy efforts of the staff of the fire-brigade. In about half-an-hour after the alarm had been raised, the fire-engines from different stations arrived on the scene, and began to play upon the flames. The fire-brigade men exerted themselves very much, under the direction of Mr. Nichols, chief of the fire-brigade, and in about two hours after the outbreak, the conflagration were quite got under control, and the fire was entirely extinguished by seven o'clock. The cause of the fire is said to be spontaneous combustion and the damage is estimated at Rs. 6,000. The house belonged to Adumali Faizoollabhoy, and it was let to Abdool Hoosein Kadur.

EURASIAN APATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust that you will allow me to comment upon the apparent apathy which the Eurasian displays towards the political questions that are now being discussed in this country. Without in any way entering into the rights or wrongs of the native movement, one may draw attention to the absence from these movements of Eurasians. He seems neither to oppose or support, and this lack of effort to assert his citizenship is one of the strangest traits of his character. Neither in committee or public meeting is he to be found ; there are plenty of Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees with a few Europeans, but the Eurasian is remarkable only for his absence. This fact is lamentable and to an Englishman who is accustomed to see the humblest take some interest in the welfare of his kind, unexplainable. Unless the Eurasian wishes to sink into utter insignificance he must rouse himself from his present lethargy and make his personality felt in the forces that are working either for the weal or woe of India. If he does not then he must expect to be looked upon as a weakling, whose attitude is not of the slightest consequence, and he must stand aside, while other men undertake the duties of citizenship.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, April 24. W. A. CHAMBERS.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 15th April, 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Richard Jonh Birrell Carruthers, Indigo planter, of Nyagong Factory in the Subdivision of Begoosarai, in the district of Monghyr, for the improvement in the cultivation of Indian crops generally, but indigo in particular, called "The Carruthers' Puppri Breaker ;" Albert William Atwater and John Francis Mackie, constituting the legal firm of Atwater and Mackie, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, Advocates, for improvements in heat deflectors.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Albert Henry Bristow, an Engineer in the employment of T. E. Thompson and Co., Ld., Calcutta, residing at No. 88, Jaun Bazar in the city of Calcutta, for securely fastening the ordinary handcuff now in use in the jail and police departments. (Filed 22nd March, 1893) ; Sorabjee Shavuksha, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, late of Bengal, transferred to the North-West Provinces, and an inhabitant of Bombay, for a self-acting latrine. (Filed 29th March, 1893) ; Luis Teweles and Thomas Arthur Robinson, Mechanical Engineers of Dale Mill, Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New Jersey, United States, America, for improvements in looms for weaving two widths of fabrics simultaneously. (Filed 6th April, 1893) ; Sigmund Adolf Rosenthal, Electrician, and Villeroy Corney Doubleday, Accountant, both of 27 Walbrook, in the city of London in England, for improvements in secondary batteries. (Filed 6th April, 1893.) ; Jacques Aime Vagner of No. 42, Boulevard Magenta, Paris, in the Republic of France, Engineer, for a novel system of Burner for mineral oil. (Filed 11th April, 1893.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—Edmund Burke of Dublin, Ireland, Tea Merchant, for an improved apparatus for mixing or bulking tea or other similar substances. (From 11th April, 1893 to 10th April, 1894) ; Samuel Cleland Davidson of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in rotary fans. (From 25th April, 1893 to 24th April 1894) ; Charles Dixon Aria of 175, Piccadilly, London, England, Lamp Manufacturer, for imporvements in oil-lamps. (From 16th May, 1893, to 15th May, 1894.)

THE winter crops in nearly all the Southern Governments of Russia are said to be in a flourishing condition. In former years such intelligence coming from the interior gave the liveliest satisfaction to grain exporters and speculators in the shipping entrepots of the Euxine ; this season, says an Odessa correspondent, it has a contrary effect. Good qualities of wheat of last year's crop were held back against offers of from 1 rouble 20 to 1 rouble 40 copecks per pood (36lb.), and this same grain is now with difficulty disposed of in small parcels at 70 copecks. But this is not the worst of the position. The holders took advances upon their grains of 90 and 95 copecks per pood from the bankers at 7 per cent., which means a loss of about 16s. per quarter. The American and Indian products have practically driven Russian grain out of those Western markets which it formerly monopolised.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Altmore, 1,279 tons, Captain J Watson, sailed yesterday for Tuticorim, &c., with the same bottom cargo.

THE ss Taif, 878 tons, Captain A S Yonng, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE ss Sutherland, 1,463 tons, Captain J J Proud, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst from Karachi, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE ss Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain C H Barron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (9th April), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE ss Clandeboye, 1,442 tons, Captain M H Rangoon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro (14th February,) via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J P Rodacanachi, Mrs W Rabitt and three children and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kupurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. C K Papplewell, Mr R G Barker, Mr. Jellico, one gentleman, Mr Abdool Cadar and two friends, Lieut de Vie Carey and 446 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following telegram from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 14th April 1893, is published for general information :—18. New light at Krishna Shoal Station will be exhibited about the 27th instant.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sbd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Swordsman	937	MacDermott	Zanzibar	28-4	V Ebrahim
A	Clandeboye	1443	Ranson	Karachi	W & A Graham	
B	Longstone	1515	Darley	Hamburg	30-4	J Mackintosh
C	Hooseinee	993	Raffin	Jedda	28-4	B & P S N Co
D	Rheinfels	1775	Tocler	Hamburg	27-4	Glade & Co
E	Silwick	1570	Steele	Dunkirk	W & A Graham & Co	
F	Frey	1961	Benson	Hamburg	28-4	K Nixon & Co
G	Altmore	1297	Watson	Coasting	25-4	K Nixon & Co
H	Cumeria	1993	New	Havre	19-4	K Nixon & Co
K	B. Head	1619	Smith	Marseilles	1-5	J M Hoya
M	Kt. of St. John	2248	Billet	Jedda	K Nixon & Co	
N	Niagara	2000	McConochie	Barcelona	25-4	K Nixon
O	Carradale	2270	Dickman	London	W & A Graham	
P	Tanjore	1402	Barron	Marmagoa	Shpd & Co	
Q	Taif	878	Dunning	Genoa, &c.	30-4	W & A Graham
Alongside Niagara			Mcgregor			K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S.	Ponani	542	Ahmed	Bhownuggar 28-4 Shpd & Co
"	Mahanadi	547	Keyser	C. Mandvie 25-4 Do.
"	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Marmagoa 26-4 Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Castle Garth	1672	Nicoll	Dunkirk	1-5	T Morrison
2	Cy of Venice	2291	Campbell	Not fixed	Sir C. Forbes	
3	R. Rubattino	3044	Maxello	G. & Naples	4-5	F Branchi
4	Jarvis	2931	Crawford	China	2 & O S N Co	
5	Santiago (bq)	460	Meyer	Not fixed	H S Sidick	
6	Melbridge	1855	Bargo	Havre	30-4	W & A Graham
7	Imperatrix	2344	Frew	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8	Sheikh	2823	Vowey	Antwerp	29-4	K Nixon & Co
11	Longships	2442	White	Not fixed	5-5	W & A Graham
13	Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Liverpool	28-4	E Bates & Co
15	Etona	1613	Enright	Hamburg	29-4	W & A Graham
16	Chatfield, 1901	McToFee		T. & Venice		Mackintosh
17	Taif	878	Tyndal	Mauritius	25-4	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

		Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure.	Destination.
S.S.	Pachumba	25-4	25-4	Karachi and Coast
"	Kapurthala	25-4	29-4	Do.
"	Mecca	...	30-4	Karachi and Persian

Full, will sail on arrival of the English mail.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Wednesday, 26th April.)

S.S. Clan Fraser ..... 2048 ..... F Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Sutherland (s)	Proud	Karachi, April 22.
25	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, April 22.
	Tanjore (s)	Barron	Jedda, April 9.
	Clandeboye (s)	Ranson	Middlesbro, Feb 14.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Kt. Commander (s)	Thomas	Dunkirk.
	Altmore (s)	Watson	Tuticorin, &c.
	Taif (s)	Young	Mauritius.

The steamer Pachumba, Captain Russell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Rohilla, for China, &c.
" Carradale, for Antwerp, Havre and Dunkirk.
Barque Santiago, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVAL.
20 Ameer s ..... Peterkin ..... Liverpool, March 18.

DEPARTURES.

April 20 —Steamers Ethiopia, Clan Matheson and Bengal ships Euphrates, Imberhorne, Kentmere and Belfast.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—330 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand ; 20 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 5 bales wool, K Khusal ; 75 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadew ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, S Runchordas ; 1,267½ cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 750 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee ; 48 tons linseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co ; 90 bales wool, D Nagjee ; 41 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 251 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Longstone s—440 bales cotton, Goddum Bythell and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 420 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers.

Etona s—10 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, A A Mahomed and Co ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co.

Rheinfels s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 90 bales cotton, Lyon and and Co ; 1 bale woollen carpets and 116 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Frey s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, A A Mahomed and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikh s—130 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 1,023 cwts rapeseed, Glades and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ghella Bharmul ; 600 cwts rapeseed, A A

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late K. M. Heeramanock, Esquire, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 34, Land's End and Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (next to the bungalow of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sayley), THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, the very valuable and substantial made blackwood and teakwood French-polished dining-room and drawing-room furniture by Wimbridge, Robarts, and others, best electro-plated ware, superior cabinet ornaments, very valuable marble, alabaster, Tera-cotta and bronze life-size statues and figures, very old satsuma flower jars, English gilt pier tables with pier glasses, valuable oil paintings and oleographs, of various choice subjects, valuable Hinks' and Ditmar's hanging and standard lamps supported on figures, fairy lamps, Tucker's 3, 5, and 9 light kerosine argand lamps, very valuable marble and bronze ball clocks, one very handsome double C-spring barouche by Benison Bros, a very handsome gig buggy by Windover, one very handsome, almost new, rubber bicycle wheeled double, C-spring victoria, fitted with electric lamps by Windover, one very handsome rubber wheeled mail-phaeton by Windover, with a spare set of plain wheels, one first rate English built rubber tyre wheeled brougham with glass sides, one strong glass fronted brougham, English made perambulators, a pair of very showy and fast Waler mares, one very handsome black Waler mare, two very handsome Arab horses, one grey that is a colour bay, going both in saddle and harness, one pony-mare, sets of English-made double and single harness, a large collection of crotons, ferns, roses, lilies, palms, &c., in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Detailed catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a. m. on the first day of sale and the carriages and horses (if not previously disposed of) at 2 p.m. on the second day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Keshow Hurrichand Oopadhay and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Bhai Bhasker, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23r day of January 1890, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground with the messuages or two dwelling houses and a temple standing thereon, a sessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. and street Nos. 622,623 and 624, situate at Lower Mahim in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,430 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 476, new No. 478, old Survey No. 409 and new Survey No. 1752, and bounded on the South and East by the properties belonging to the Church of Our Lady of Salvation, on the North by the Public Road, and on the West by property of M. L. Dias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, COMMONLY CALLED IMAMBARA, SITUATE ON THE JAIL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees in possession of Messrs. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co. and Messrs. Nensey Khairaz and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khedija Begum alias Doolum Begum, the widow, and Jehan Ara Begum, the daughter of the late Mirza Abbas bin Mahomed Ali Khan Shoostry of Hyderabad, and Aga Mahomed Tucke bin Hajee Mahomed Salley Khan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of September, 1885, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government pension and tax land or ground, with the several messuages or dwelling-houses, bungalow, stables, warehouses, and out-houses standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Imambara, situate at Jail Road, otherwise called Baboola Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the east side of the Old Nagpada Road in the sub-district of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement 16,720 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 13 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 17, new No. 76, old Survey Nos. 2185 and 2545, and new Survey No. 3035, and bounded on the east by the Khoja Burial-ground, on the west by the old Nagpada Road or Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, on the south partly by the property belonging to Kallanjee and Manmeya, respectively, partly by the house of Kala Mulchoo Dewjee, partly by the house of Narranjee Bhicaj or Raghoo and Dhanjoo Wagmarya, and partly by the burial-ground and durga belonging to the Khoja community, and on the north partly by the Moghul Mosque and partly by Imambara Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, next to the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate lamps, picture, large size cooking stove, Brussels carpets, garden plants, etc., the property of J. HENDERSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN MOOZAVER PAKHADY 3rd STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the surviving mortgagee Nursedass Curramchund and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Diago Manvel D Souza in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of June, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Moozawar Pakhady, 3rd street, on the western side thereof at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128 square yards and bounded on the north by the property lately belonging to Hormusjee Cursetjee Wadiah and a lane, on the south by the property of Dominco F. Simaons, on the east by a public lane and the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard, and on the west by the said Moozawar Pakhady 3rd street, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 367, new No. 1263, old survey No. 400, and new survey No. 3257 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 2, and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY known as Tarraporewalla's House, in Lohar Chawl, or New Line Street, outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, on the premises, by order of the parties concerned, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground, containing by admeasurement 709 square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the pucka-built dwelling house, cookrooms, and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Lohar Chawl or New Line Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, and 2758, and street Nos. 303, 1, 3, 305, and 307, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 1157, new No. 6888, old Survey No. 1205, 6-1125, and new Survey No. 2-61, and for Pension and Tax under old No. 336, new No. 2234, old Survey Nos. 1205 and 6-1215, and new Survey Nos. 1 and 2-61, and bounded on the east by the property formerly belonging to Muckoondji Shamjee and now to Bhaskar Shamji, on the west by the property formerly belonging to Cowasjee Pallonjee Sethna and others, on the north by the property formerly belonging to Abbajee Rowjee and now to Merwanjee Rustomjee Bhiloria, and on the south by the public road, called New Line Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Wilderness, Mazagon, near the "Bhandarwara Reservoir," the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Hinks' lamps, table ornaments, poultry, pigeons, poultry house, choice garden plants, coal cooking stove, etc., the property of J. BRENNAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

The property of another gentleman.

1 dog cart by Stephens and Co. with a c. b. Grey pony, 13·2.

1 Lucknow Gig with a dark bay Waler gelding, 14 high.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany upright pianoforte by Soundy and Co., table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, windproof lamps, &c., the property of H. M. STEWART, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th of May next, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bund's Ice Factory, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome french-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte, superior table ornaments, handsome vases, pictures, carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of J. T. BOYD, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 26, 1893.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, HANGING AND TABLE LAMPS, IRON SAFE, HARMONIUM, GAS CHANDELIERS, A ZANZIBAR BIRD, &c., &c.

Under instructions received from Narayan Ranguba, Esq. Manager, H. H. Maharaja Holkar's S. & W. Mills Indore, changing residence, Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at Esplanade Cross Road, next to Small Causes Court, and opposite the St. Xavier's College, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, French-polished household furniture, consisting of a set of sofas, chairs, marble topped round tables, teapoys, mirror doors, almyras, cloth press, book cases, writing pier and dining tables, iron safe hatstand, bentwood chairs, harmonium, gas chandeliers of 3 and 4 lights, a Zanzibar bird, electric box opera, hanging and table lamps, pictures, Brussel and Cambay carpets, fancy table ornaments, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, April 26, 1893.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE SEVENTEENTH SERIES of the WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES falls to be delivered in Bombay, in the first or cold weather term of 1893-94.

SUBJECT :—Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.

The Series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

The Honorarium is nearly Rupees One Thousand.

The Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the 19th of June next.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 20th April, 1893.

TO

COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by

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" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS, NOBLES AND THE GENTRY.

SALE OF AN ORNAMENTAL AND VALUABLE DAIS WITH PLATFORM.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq. C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the 1st Floor of the New Municipal Offices, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., the following :—

An ornamental, valuable dais and its platform.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT UPPER MAHIM.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Cursetjee Manockjee Pustakia, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Forbjee Rustomjee Patel, an insolvent, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 9th April, 1890, the following property :—

All that messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses, hereditaments and premises standing and built on the Fazandaree land or ground, containing by admeasurement 310 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Upper Mahim, on the west side of Vakhar Street or Lady Jamsetjee Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, bounded on the east by the property of Vishram Thackoor, on the west by the said Vakhar Street, on the north partly by passage and the house of Withoba Girjoo, and partly by the next passage and the house of Jamboo Bhoye, and on the south by the wood fuel depot of Veerji Fuckir, and the said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Municipality under ward G No 513 and street No 459 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 26, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND LOST PROPERTY AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place a quantity of unclaimed and lost luggage.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. R. Staff Quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. MACDONALD, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built dog cart with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coachbox.
1 powerful bay waler mare, aged, goes in single and double harness,
1 pair of strong grey Australian horses, both go in single and double harness.
1 very handsome grey Arab galloway, goes well in saddle, a first-rate hack.
1 pair of handsome strong black English horses, both go in single and double harness.
1 pair of strong black Australian horses, both go in single and double harness.
1 strong bay Arab pony.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mariah Hill, Mazagaon, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, very rich Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Captain SHEPHERD.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow evening.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c, AT THE G I P RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WAREE BUNDER

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p m. Messrs, BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, where the whole kit has been removed for sale, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, made to order, plated, glass, and crockeryware, photographic camera and lens by Lancaster, marble black, beautiful Parian figures, first rate oleographs in rich gilt frame, table lamps, &c., the property of Kivarjee Ardesir Dalal, Esq., changing residence, and another gentleman.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 26, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reported Bar Silver unchanged in value, at 38d. per oz.; 4 per cent. Rupee Securities being also unaltered, at £63¼; but, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent per oz. lower, at 83½ cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having declined half a cent to 4·88¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 525,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·40 to 83·44 cents per oz. The English and French Funds were unaltered at 99⅛ for Consols, and 96¼ for Rentes. Indian Sterling Loan was still quoted in London, at 103½. The market rates of discount were further advanced ¼ per cent. on short London bills, and ⅜ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 1¼ and 2½ per cent, respectively. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on London, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7-16d.

The advance of 1-16d. in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool attained on Saturday, was lost again yesterday, the rate returning to 4 5-16d. per lb.; and East Indian Cotton was also 1-16d. lower for all grades of Broach, Dholleras, and Oomrawattee, and for "Good" Hinganghat; but American Arrivals recovered Saturday's drop of 7-64d., and were again quoted at that day's rates in all positions the extreme quotations being 4 9-32d. for April-June deliveries, and 4 11-32d. for August-September. Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton was 1-8d. lower at 4¼d. per lb. The market closed steady; Surats neglected; and arrivals flat, the day's sales having been only 8,000 bales. East Indians nil. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 7 13-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton; but July Futures were 5 points higher, at 7·71 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the total figures to date now give the following comparison with those of the two previous years for the same time :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts.....	7,000	6,000	11,000
Two days' do.	13,000	14,000	19,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892	4,670,000	6,664,000	6,516,000

There has been no further change in prices of Cotton here to-day, and the tone of the market has remained quiet, while transactions have again been upon a small scale. Exporters have bought only 100 bales each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 212; and Mowa, at Rs. 218; while the Mills have taken 400 bales, consisting of 200 Broach, at 228½; and 100 each of Khandwa, at Rs. 211; and Wadwan, at Rs. 212 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent to-day for export in a steady market, and we quote an advance in prices of ¼ anna per cwt. all round, at our quotations, say :

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...	Rs.	4	11	9 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4	10	9 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	4	9	6 "
Red Delhi.....	"	4	6	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	5	3	6 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	4	8	0 "
Hard Red	"	4	13	0 "

SEEDS.—This market has become firm to-day, and a considerable export business has been reported; while *Rapessed* has advanced in value one anna per cwt. We now quote :—

Linseed.....	Rs.	7-7-6 to 7-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	"	7-9-0	"
" Cawnpore "	"	7-0-0 " 7-2-0	"
" Red "	"	6-8-0 " 6-9-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	18,350 bales.
Wheat.....	86,045 cwts.
Linseed	63,010 "
Rapeseed	78,870 "
Gingelly	741 "
Poppyseed.....	17,718 "
Groundnuts	5,815 "
Castorseed	12,594 "
Rice	7,108 "

FREIGHTS are firm, and business has been done for April shipment, at 16s. 6d.; for May, at 16s. to 16s. 6d., and for June, at 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steadier feeling this morning, at 1s. 2⅛d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, for Bank remittance, for which we have heard of no enquiry; and at 1s. 2 25-32d. for the mail, 1s. 2⅛d. for May, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for June, for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount was placed for May, at 1s. 2⅛d., and the rate then became 1s. 2 25-32d. for April-May delivery, and as a fair supply of ready Bills also came out at this quotation, rate hardened a little until 1s. 2 13-16d. was quoted for cash, and the market closed firmer as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2 21-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2 5/8d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 2 23-32d.		"
Credits do. .....1s. 2 13-16d.		"
Francs do. .....1·55¼		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened 104 9-16, 104⅜, and 104 11-16 for Fours for cash, the early May account, and the end of May, respectively: but a large seller having come into the market, and placed 10 lakhs, the feeling became weak, and rates declined eventually ⅛ to 5-16 per cent., closing at 104 5-16 for Money and the next settlement, and 104 7-16 for the end of May account.

SHARES have remained very quiet, and the only changes in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to-day are an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas, and Southern Mahratta; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi; also a decline of Rs. 7¼ in Munmar Press, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,087½ per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera.....	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99⅛
3 per cent. Rentes.....	96¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	103½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	38

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 24.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay on the evening of the 22nd instant.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here from Karachi, via Marseilles, yesterday morning.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 24.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 24.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 25.

H. M. S. Cossack sailed for Trincomalee.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th April, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	8	5 p.m.	11	3
Teheran	25	2	11 p.m.	...	18
Suez	25	3	p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 25th April, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	13	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	32	...	1
" Madras	3	8	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 24.

10 p.m.	81·6
TUESDAY, APRIL 25.	
6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	87·0
6 p.m.	86·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SHARP—HAMILTON—April 12, at All Saints' Church, Dilkusha, Lucknow, by the Rev A. A Sharp, M A, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev R J Langford, M A, Frederick Leonard Sharp, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, fourth son of the Rev J P Sharp, M A, Vicar, Edenham, Lincolnshire, to Jane Elizabeth O'Hora (Jeannie), eldest daughter of Major Hamilton, Royal Irish Regiment.

DEATHS.

EVANS—April 18, at Mercara, Wallace Mervyn, infant son of George and Amy Evans, aged 1 month and 22 days.

GOODRICH—April 21, at Coimbatore, Harry Miles Wynne, only son of William Wynne and Henrietta Goodrich, aged 1 year.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1893.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT has not been favoured by fortune in the preparation of the first Liberal Budget introduced since the year 1886. The surplus of the financial year just drawing to a close is a beggarly £20,000, which is scarcely distinguishable from a deficit. Of course, he can throw the responsibility of this unsatisfactory state of the National finances on the shoulders of Mr. Goschen, who prepared the Budget of 1892-93, of which this is the last word. But he cannot blame his predecessor for the deficit of one million five hundred and seventy-four thousand pounds, which he proposes to meet by another penny on the income-tax and a shilling stamp on contract notes. The addition to the income-tax will yield £1,750,000, and the contract stamp is apparently expected to yield the £25,000 required to make up the remainder of the deficit, and enable the tax on foreign securities to be remitted. If the House disapprove of the shilling contract stamp the Chancellor of the Exchequer will withdraw the proposal to impose it. An unusual and remarkable announcement is made in reference to the next Budget—the Budget of 1894-95. It is the intention of Government to embody in that distant document a proposal to impose a higher income-tax on large incomes than on small. Thus we shall have "in germ" the principle of a graduated income-tax, which Radical reformers for years past have been demanding. Seven years ago it was popularly known as the doctrine of "Ransom," and occupied a prominent place in the Unauthorised Programme which was given to the world with the imprimatur of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. If the principle of a differential income-tax be sound, and the Ministry have made up their mind to introduce it into the Budget next year with a view to lighten the burdens of tax-payer of small incomes, why has it not been introduced into the present Budget? The proposed addition to the income-tax will press heavily on the less wealthy; while the promise that next year the more wealthy will have to submit to the long-dreaded application of the principle of a graduated tax, proportionate to their larger means, will create widespread and probably exaggerated apprehensions among the propertied classes. The one satisfactory feature of the Budget, so far as its provisions are indicated by Reuter, is the further reduction of the National Debt by seven millions sterling.

IF evidence had any effect on people whose minds are made up, the facts put together by Mr. Rustom Pestanji Jehangir in "A Short History of Bombay Opium-Smokers" would make Sir Joseph Pease and the Anti-Opium League reconsider their views on a very important question. The writer of the little volume in question, when in England last year, came across what he irreverently characterises as "rubbish literature, having for its object the sweeping from the face of the earth one of the most valuable products of India—opium." Being an experienced officer of the Opium Department in Bombay, and knowing something of the matter, he wrote a letter to the *Daily Graphic*, accompanied by photographs of healthy and robust men who were well-known opium-eaters. The photographs were reproduced in the London paper, and they naturally differed very much indeed from the photos of the supposed victims of opium-smoking which adorn missionary and League brochures. The Secretary to the League as a matter of course challenged the representative character of the photographs in the *Graphic*. It was then suggested that Mr. Rustom should write a history of a large number of opium-smokers and give their photographs. Mr. J M. Campbell caused a census to be made in 1890 of the opium-smokers in Bombay, and they were found to number six hundred. Of these the indefatigable historian has interviewed two hundred and fifty, accompanied by a short-hand writer, and two or three medical practitioners. The result is set forth in a volume which will shortly be published with illustrations in England. It should be mentioned that while six hundred is the number of those who smoke opium in this city, seven thousand others take "dry" opium. The inhabitants of the city number 821,764 so that the number of opium-smokers and eaters is rather less than one per cent. of the population. The "census" was taken by posting an officer at each of the shops licensed for the sale of opium, and counting all who went in from the time of opening to that of closing. There seems to be good reason to conclude that many of those who appear in the returns were counted over and over again; but even with this element of possible error the total number is by no means large—not at all as large as might be counted on any Saturday night in half-a-dozen gin palaces in the dark places of London. The number of opium-smokers at private houses and clubs was also ascertained, and is included in the 7,600.

The result of careful and patient inquiry shows that the great majority of these opium consumers are hard-working, industrious men, who do not take opium to excess, and whose general health, so far from being impaired is as robust as that of the average worker of their class in Bombay. Three medical men—Messrs. Seervai, Cama, Sethna, and Merwanjee Cowasjee—have drawn up a report on this point which contrasts advantageously in sobriety of language, and precision, with the sensational rhetoric which does duty for fact in the literature circulated broadcast in England. They state that they visited all the shops where opium is sold, and found in each house from fifteen to seventy-five smokers. They were of all ages, from twenty to eighty, and were mostly Mahomedans and Hindus, with a few Chinese and two Parsis. It has been part of the conventional picture of opium den abominations that young women are employed in the shops to lure men to their destruction. There were no young women in the houses; in all there were half-a-dozen old women employed to sell the opium. The customers were vaids or native doctors, musicians, beggars, carpenters, tailors, lascars, and petty shop-keepers. Some had been smokers for only a few months; some for forty years. They purchased from one to four annas' worth of opium; none of those present were stupefied by the drug; there was no intoxication; the effect was sedative. No cases of emaciation were observed; some men who were withered and dissipated-looking were either suffering from insufficient food, or excessive smoking, or had taken bhang, ganja, or alcohol. These men were exceptional, and were over fifty years of age; most of the smokers were robust, well-conditioned, and cheerful. The result of personal observation and inquiry satisfied these medical practitioners that the majority who use opium do not carry the habit to excess. Excess is bad in the case of opium as in everything else; but it is not so harmful as excess in alcohol. Taken in moderation, these witnesses state, opium is beneficial under certain conditions; and there are reasons connected with the climate, food, and prevailing diseases which explain why people in India use opium. With reference to the assertion so frequently made that opium is injurious to the race, the medical men point out that most of the smokers were married men and had families. The smokers themselves were unanimous in holding that opium does not injure men who are well-fed, as it does the starving. On the other hand, there is testimony that in times of famine opium mitigates the pains of hunger, and enables people to endure privations under which they would otherwise succumb. In concluding their report these four medical men place on record their firm belief that if the use of opium were prohibited the people would take to alcohol, and that the change would be very much for the worse. Surgeon-Major Parakh, of the Indian Medical Department, in a communication to the author, declares the statements as to the evil effects of opium to be grossly exaggerated. He has found in his hospital experience and in private practice that opium has not the injurious effect on the digestive functions of natives that it has on Europeans. The Hindus and Mahomedans, and other dark races tolerate the use of opium to a remarkable extent. The injury usually attributed to opium arises from drinking alcohol and smoking ganja. Native infants under treatment require doses of opium that would kill a European infant. He attributes the impression that opium ruins the constitution and causes excessive emaciation to the fact that sufferers in the last stage of diseases seek relief from opium, which is a pain-killer. Dr. B J. Damania, who has been in charge of the Civil Hospital in Kutch, states that the general use of opium amongst the Rajputs, far from being injurious, is beneficial. Under certain conditions—malaria and the like, it is a necessity, and is harmless if taken in moderation.

To these medical opinions are appended the testimony of police officers of long experience in Bombay, who state that women under fifty do not serve in the opium shops, and that the servants are for the most part men and that opium does not lead to crime. Superintendent Brewin cannot call to mind a single case during the last twenty-two years in which the use of opium was the origin of any offence. The drug is for the most part taken in moderation, and the majority of those frequenting the shops are artizans. Superintendent MacDermott, who has had a good deal of experience with the opium consumers, expresses the wish that the frequenters of the liquor shops would take to opium instead, for there is never any trouble with the opium-eater. Another police officer of experience states that the opium consumers are mostly working men, who want a stimulant after their day's work; if they did not get opium they would take bhang or drink alcoholic liquors. The brief histories of the two hundred and fifty opium-smokers which are set forth by Mr Rustom, bear out the statements which we have summarised. Kurrim Khan Ghazee Khan, a man six feet high and of healthy appearance, said: "I come from Delhi, and am forty. I am a bricklayer, and earn a rupee a day. Twenty years ago a doctor at Bhusawal recommended me to take opium for rheumatism, from which I was then suffering. I have smoked for ten years. I take two annas' worth a day. Since taking it the rheumatic pains have not troubled me." Sandoo Samaji, a Bombay milkman, in apparently good health, smoked opium for three years to keep down rheumatism. Most of the smokers stated that they found opium useful in keeping off ailments; some frankly owned that they smoked because they liked it, and it did them no harm. Ismail Ahnas, a victoria-driver, a native of Muscat, aged forty, a strong man, took to smoking twenty years ago for asthma, and has not been troubled with that complaint since. He earns from twelve annas to a rupee a day, and spends from five to six annas on opium. He works ten hours a day, is married, and has three children. Baldev Parsali, a well-built man of forty, a Pardesi, native of Agra, stated that he was formerly a railway porter, and now works in the docks. He has smoked for eighteen years in consequence of pains in his chest through a fall when in the service of the railway. Whenever he leaves off the pains return. It is to be observed that names and indications are given, which admit of verification. The Anti-Opium League, which is composed of honest but misguided men, would do well to send a committee to Bombay to sift these cases and those set forth in the very different representations, of imagination all compact, which have deceived and misled English opinion on this question—and on some others.

THE struggle between capital and labour at Hull has had far more serious consequences and been characterised by more irrational conduct than any similar conflict of recent years. Dock labourers in Hull have always been less amenable to reason than those of any other port, and the aid of the military has been necessary on more occasions than one. Trade on the North-East Coast is depressed, steamers are lying up by the quay-side and those which are running fail to earn sufficient to provide a satisfactory dividend to their shareholders. This being so it was not to be expected that the shipowners would continue to pay higher rates

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IMPERIAL BUDGET.

INCREASE OF THE INCOME-TAX.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir W V. Harcourt introduced his Budget Statement. The surplus, last year, he said, amounted to twenty thousand pounds, the revenue from the Post Office being the worst feature, the Telegraphs showing a deficit of over one hundred thousand pounds. The Public Debt had been reduced by seven millions during the year. The estimated Revenue for the coming year is set down at eighty-nine million eight hundred and ninety thousand, and the Expenditure at ninety-one million four hundred and sixty-four thousand.

To meet the deficit Sir W. V. Harcourt proposes to put one penny on the Income-tax, thus yielding an extra one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand, and also to raise the stamp on contract notes to one shilling, but this will be withdrawn if the House opposes it.

APRIL 25.

Sir W. V. Harcourt, in his Budget Statement, last night, further said that if the increased stamp on contracts was adopted, the tax on foreign and colonial securities would be remitted.

He hopes to introduce a Bill next year, for making large capitals pay a higher rate of income-tax than smaller ones.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGER.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Maharajah of Bhownugger arrived in London to-day. Sir Gerald Seymour Vesey-Fitzgerald and Captain Cox representing the Government, besides Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., met his Highness at Dover.

THE HULL STRIKES.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The fire at Hull has destroyed eight acres of timber yards and one hotel. The damage done is enormous.

APRIL 25.

It appears to be certain that the great fire at Hull was due to incendiarism on the part of the strikers who refused to assist in extinguishing the conflagration though offered ten shillings per hour to do so.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A telegram from Washington states that it is expected the Brussels Monetary Conference will re-assemble on the 30th May.

President Cleveland who was interviewed yesterday declared that he was resolved to maintain the gold standard.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

An informal meeting of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council took place at Simla, on Monday.

FRONTIER NEWS.

No military demonstration in force is to be made up the Khagan Valley from Abbottabad. The 23rd Pioneers have, however, been ordered to proceed from Jhelum to the Valley to make good the military road.

Preparations for sending more troops from Abbottabad will consequently not be made. The distance of the Abbottabad Babusar Pass is one hundred and thirty-five miles, and the Pass is only nineteen miles from Chilas.

Last news from Chilas is that the Kohistanis are expected to deliver their threatened attack between the 23rd and the 27th instant if their gathering be held together.

The Officers in the Chilas Fort are Major Twigg, Captain Sandbach, and Lieutenants Harman and Moberley. They have between four and five hundred Kashmir Imperial Service troops with them. The fort is thoroughly good and in defensive order with two mountain guns mounting on walls.

No further news has been received from Gilgit during the last few days.

Dr. Robertson is now believed to be still at Shogote, only one march north of Chitral town. He has as his companions Captain Younghusband, Lieutenant Bruce, 5th Gurkhas, and Lieutenant Gordon, 15th Sikhs, commanding an escort of fifty-six rifles of the latter's regiment.

Three British Officers—Captains Townshend and Powell and Lieutenant MacHutchin—who were selected some time ago to proceed to Gilgit will probably be ordered forthwith to Srinagar to move across the Passes as soon as the latter are practicable.

A.-D.-C. TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

Captain Grimston, Adjutant to the Viceroy's Body Guard, will succeed Captain Herbert as A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy.

THE CONNELL MEMORIAL FUND.

The memorial fund to the late Mr. C. J. Connell now amounts to Rs. 1,800. The memorial will take the form of a stained glass window and a mural tablet at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, and a second tablet at the Bareilly Church.

CAPTURE OF A DACOIT LEADER.

News have come to hand from Lahore that a notorious dacoit leader, Jiwana More, has been captured. For a number of years past Jiwana and his companions have been a terror in the Phulkian States. His depredations were chiefly carried on in Patialla and Jhind, but frequently also in Kurnal and Hissar.

SIMLA RIFLE MEETING.

The annual rifle meeting at Simla will open on the 19th May.

FUND FOR SASSOON HOSPITAL SISTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 25.

A local committee, formed in November last, to aid the Sisters working at the Sassoon Hospital have collected a sum, nearly five thousand rupees, and have been promised another thousand. Out of the amount named they have contributed nearly fourteen hundred rupees towards the expenses of the nursing establishment at the Hospital. During the last six months a difference between the actual expenditure and Government grant varied from Rs. 93 to Rs. 407. The amount collected will be sufficient to carry on the good work of the Sisters until the rainy season, when a general meeting of subscribers will be held and a large endowment fund to permanently maintain a proper nursing staff. Mr. Lee-Warner's place has been taken by Mr. Porteous. Mrs. Blundell has been nominated secretary and treasurer, vice Mrs. Selby.

SEVERE DUSTSTORM IN POONA.

A severe duststorm with thunder and lightning passed over Poona to-day. Several tiles of roofs were blown down.

THE GILGIT COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Captain Powell has been nominated by the Commander-in-Chief for service in Gilgit.

CHILAS TROOPS.

No news from Chilas. Troops have been instructed to remain in their stations till further orders.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET CASE.

APPLICATION AGAINST THE NAWAB MEHDI HASSAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 25.

This morning application was made, in the Residency Magistrate's Court, by Mr. Edgelow for permission to prosecute Nawab Mehdi Hassan for having committed offences under Section 193 and Section 196 of the Penal Code during the proceedings before the Court in the Pamphlet Case. The former section applies to the giving or the fabrication of false evidence, and the latter to the use or attempted use, as true or genuine evidence, of what is known to be false or fabricated.

Mr. Edgelow having stated the grounds on which he made the application, sanction was granted by the Court.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, APRIL 22.

Last evening I had the pleasure of being present at the annual distribution of prizes to the London Mission High School, Belgaum. The school has certainly flourished exceedingly, Marks Tapley fashion, under the most adverse circumstances. Till about a year ago they possessed no school-room at all. The properly so-called rooms, in the very midst of the city, over the theatre on one side of the road, and on the other hugging close to shops of divers sorts, were all they had to use. And under every disadvantage, both sanitary and ethical, the school rose to its present high standard. In numbers it outbeats the other High School. This fact may be due to the fees being slightly lower, and in regard to that Nineteenth Century hall-mark—a success at the public examinations it holds a very prominent position. Their present well-built and well-ventilated school looked very well filled yesterday—such a mass of people one rarely sees in Belgaum. Natives of all castes and creeds were present, and seemed deeply interested in the proceedings. The meeting began by some Canarese singing to the accompaniment of an unseen and not unmusical instrument. Then the principal, the Rev. J. Smith, made a few remarks *en passant*. All the speakers on this occasion seemed imbued with the chairman's opinions, which in itself was borrowed from the Spartans—that he speaks best who speaks fewest words. Mr. Smith spoke of the general success of the years' work—success which he had often despaired of during the year. Hindu boys, like so many of their fellows throughout the world, seem to shirk regular, steady, hard work, and trust to a vigorous cram just before an examination to give them a pass. This sort of work, as Mr. Smith remarked, told in the school reports, but he would far rather be able to record the absence of cram, and be able to praise the steady work of the pupils he takes so thorough an interest in. This speech over, the chairman, the Rev. E. Hawker, B.A., distributed the scholarships and prizes won by successful students. Then followed recitations in English, Marathi, and Canarese. The dialogue from "The Lady of the Lake" (Roderick Dhu and James) was wonderfully good. The accent of one of the boys was not good, but that was made amends for by his declamatory force, both boys appeared to have entered perfectly into the spirit of the piece. The Marathi and Canarese recitations, judging by the applause they won, must have been very good. Those languages being "unknown tongues" to me, I cannot speak "with understanding" of them. Some Marathi singing elicited very much admiration, and then we heard some ex-tempore speeches by the older boys. The subject, the value of education, was given them at 2 p.m. yesterday, so that they might think a little over the matter before the hour of the meeting 5-30, but no aid could be obtained from their friends. One boy only spoke in English, and though he was rather pessimistic in his views, and considered that Hindu boys were rendered feeble and weak by the number of hours each day they spent in study, and by the fact that examinations compelled them to study subjects, they were not interested in, &c., &c., still the young man evidently had the courage of his opinions, and spoke with good accent, and despite many failings, his speech won a prize. The Marathi and Canarese speakers seemed very fluent, and so greatly were their speeches admired that three native gentlemen in the audience begged to be allowed to award them money prizes in addition to the book prizes already obtained. Mr. Smith was very pleased to allow this concession. These prizes having been awarded, and some very vigorous Canarese singing listened to, the chairman gave a short but most interesting speech. He, too, touched on the value of education. He divided education into three parts, mental, volitional, and moral. Of the second part he remarked that though a class to teach force of will, or will power, would be practically impossible, yet much training in this matter might be given, by encouraging decision and prompt making-up of one's mind. The moral aspect he considered was the highest side of education, and urged the boys before him to strive to strain after the highest and best in all things, to be content with not mere book-knowledge but to go on struggling to become earnest, thinking men, in whom some likeness of the Great God was reflected. The Rev. J. Hawker added a few remarks as to the excellence of the teaching results of the schools during the year, and also drew attention to the fact that the boys in their ex-tempore speeches gave evidence of thought and culture. He reminded his hearers that the strongest only will survive, and urged them to fit themselves for the race set before them. Mr. Sheshachalam rose to congratulate both teachers and taught on their success in the year, and dwelt much on the advantages that boys in this school enjoyed of having three languages taught them. Madras, though encouraging the study of the vernaculars, made English the medium of education, owing to the great number of languages spoken in the town. Here in Belgaum only two languages are spoken and understood by all—Marathi and Canarese—and these are thoroughly taught in addition to English. Mr. Gurthikar then spoke of the advantages derived in the L. M. S. School from scripture being one of the subjects taught. From the Bible, he considered, the highest morality was to be learnt, and by its study the students would gain strength of character. This from a Hindu gentleman must have been very encouraging to the missionaries whose aim is to reach religion through education. The meeting concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman. Then flowers, *pan supari*, and *attar* were distributed to all the visitors.

THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Chicago Exhibition is not open yet, but exhibitors and exhibits have arrived to a great extent, and the story they tell of the American bounce is not pleasant. It seems that the great object of the exhibition to Chicagoites is the almighty dollar. They don't care a rap for the glory; they have looked at it from the beginning as a tall speculation and they mean to make it pay—to them.

One arrival there from Bombay says: It is a good job I have a long experience of dealing with Marwarries, the Americans here are a deal worse still. The Exhibition Committee people are all merchants and shopkeepers, and treat all business like Marwarries would do. They try to make the most of it, and clear as much of the almighty dollars as they can and squeeze it out of the unfortunate people who have unconsciously placed themselves in their clutches. They exact as much as 50 per cent. on the gross sales on any concession they give out. Some Persian and Turkish dealers, who have come over with exhibits of their countries, are paying them 33 per cent. on gross sales! They asked the same from an Indian exhibitor; he was, however, too much for them and threatened to open outside of the Exhibition; he would not have gained much by this move as he is asked 10,000 dollars rent outside the exhibition, so he will have to give way and pay about half.

Now is it for these American shopkeepers and to fill their pockets that the English Government has voted thousands of pounds and the Indian Government are giving about half a lakh in these hard emaciated rupee times!—Yours, &c.,

X.

CRICKETERS AND THE LATE MR. BENGALI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is the opinion of many, past and present, cricketers that some steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Sett Sorabjee S. Bengali whose services in promoting the cause of cricket and in fact physical education in general have been so many, so invaluable, and so widely known that they need hardly be mentioned here. With a view to meet this wish the undersigned invites the hearty co-operation of all old and retired cricketers and all cricket clubs in Bombay and requests the presence of their representative or representatives at the preliminary meeting for the purpose to be held on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 6 p. m., in the Elphinstone Cricket Club's Tent, and any adjourned sittings thereof.—Yours, &c.,

DHANJISHA H. PATEL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOUR HUNDRED pounds of cordite are to be obtained from England by the Ordnance Department for 303 magazine rifle ammunition, for experiments with coiled cartridge cases, so as to determine the suitability or otherwise of the same for the Martini-Henri rifle.

FROM a Resolution that appears in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, we gather that the area irrigated during the kharif season of 1892-93, was 597,985 acres against 552,282 acres, showing an increase of 8·2 per cent. This increase took place mainly on the Eden Canal. The rainfall on the Orissa and Midnapore canals was less, and that on the Shone and Sarun canals was more than last year.

THE Madras Government has, with the approval of the Government of India, recognised the succession of Venkata Rao, Rao Saheb, to the Chiefship of Sandur. As the young Chief is a minor, the administration of the State will in the meantime be carried on by his uncle, Bala Saheb, under the designation of Manager of the Sandur State. On the young Chief attaining his majority, a sunnad renewing that granted to Villal Saheb in 1879, will be granted.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 25th March, were: for passengers, etc., Rs. 73,886-5-1, and for goods, etc., Rs. 87,367-2-1, making altogether Rs. 1,61,253-7-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 154-9-8. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,30,781-11-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 118-4-0.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 15th April, were: for passengers, etc., Rs. 75,339, and for goods, etc., Rs. 127,224, making altogether Rs. 2,02,563, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 241-2-4. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1.75,074-11-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 208-6-9.

DURING the week ending the 14th instant there were registered within the Municipal limits of Karachi 54 births and 41 deaths against 70 and 46, respectively, during the corresponding period of last year. Of the deaths, 24 were due to fever. There was no death from small-pox. During the above week 72 primary vaccine operations and 9 re-vaccinations were performed, the figures for the corresponding period of last year being 105 and 12, respectively.

THE new telegraph line from Srinagar to Gilgit on the summit of the Tragbal Pass, some twelve thousand feet high, was in no way affected by the recent heavy snow.

IT is almost certain that on the retirement in May of next year of Surgeon-Colonel Richardson, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the N.-W. Provinces, Surgeon-Colonel Pilcher will fill the vacancy.

NEVER in the whole history of planting enterprise in Ceylon, writes a contemporary, have freights been so cheap as they are at this moment. When some time ago measurement cargo was booked at 17*s.* 6*d.* everyone exclaimed at the wonderfully low quotations, and compared them exultingly with rates in years gone by, when as much as £5 per ton was paid. For years, however, 40*s.* had been looked upon as the normal rate of freight, and anything below that was considered low. The last few months, however, have made us acquainted with even lower rates than those previously recorded. For some time past cargo has been freely booked for London at 12*s.* 6*d.* and rumour has it that, in one exceptional case, 10*s.* was accepted. When it is remembered that Canal dues amount to about 8*s.* per ton, it is not difficult to understand that the depression in the shipping interest just now is very severe. We are by no means certain that these low freights are beneficial to the producer; but with a fairly good market and low exchange the latter is not so badly off just now.

THE methods of the native police in the Straits Settlements appear to be both daring and peculiar. A native constable in Penang having suffered one of his Chinese prisoners to escape as he was conveying him under sentence to gaol, was struck with the ingenious idea of escaping punishment for his negligence by substituting another man. Accordingly, observing an opium-smoking and sickly-looking Celestial on the Court premises, he took him into custody, and informed the officer on duty in the lock-up that he was the person who had escaped. The same evening the man was sent with others to the prison, but the prison authorities, finding that his name did not correspond with that in the commitment, and having heard the man's statement that he had not been taken before a magistrate, refused to admit him, and he was conveyed back to the Central Station lock-up. The next morning the constable paid the fine for the man who had escaped, in order that the person he had wrongly confined might be released. He appears to have been under the impression that there would then be an end of the matter so far as he was concerned, but he has been arrested on a charge of wrongful imprisonment.

SIR GERALD PORTAL'S Report on Zanzibar, reveals a somewhat comical state of the Protectorate's finances. The English officials induced the Sultan, some eighteen months ago, to accept a settled monthly stipend—Civil List, as it is rather grandiloquently called—instead of continuing the time-honoured system of grabbing all he could, to the threatened ruin of the State. In spite of the foreign reformers, the Sultan contrived to overdraw his account to a large extent. He absorbed more money than was realized by the State's main source of revenue, namely, the clove tax; and his civil list amounted to very nearly half of a total revenue which, taking the rupee at par, amounted to a little less than 107,000*l.* a year. The Sultan and his tag-rag of followers, including idle relations and pensioners, "irregulars" of sorts, and a musical band, swallowed as much revenue as was expended upon the departmental administrations, the harbour service, the head-quarters staff, medical, clothing, and ammunition stores of the "War Office"—another grandiloquent name—public works, administration of law and justice, and sundry other services. Clearly, Zanzibar must have been in a bad way when the English stepped in.

A SHORT time ago, says the "Konigsberger Allgemeine Zeitung," there died in the neighbourhood of Konigsberg a worthy man. Soon after his death his widow was met one evening by a person dressed in a long white gaberdine, his face partly hidden by a mask. He said his name was "Peter—Holy Peter;" that he had been sent by her husband for one thousand marks—otherwise his many sins prevented him from entering the realms of eternal bliss. The frightened widow tremblingly assured the "Holy Peter" that she had but sixty marks in the house. Would he call the next day? She would in the meantime go to the bank and get the balance. At the bank, the next day, the official was surprised she should want to withdraw so large an amount, and told her so. The widow told him the reason, and retired. The official forthwith communicated with the police. In the evening "Peter" again appeared in the same costume and while in the act of removing the balance of the thousand marks was suddenly pounced upon by two police officers. With the query "Do they really want money in heaven?" the mask was torn from Peter's face. The rascal was discovered to be the landlord of the widow.

"I LIKE these City jobs—they're so quiet," says Mr. Melter Moss, in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," while he awaits the re-appearance of his burglar friends among the tombstones in the old churchyard. It was in a similar locality that a "City job"—supposed to be of this kind—was in progress in the small hours of Sunday morning in a suburb of Birmingham, and here the re-appearance of the alleged burglars was awaited with some interest in the close adjacent cemetery of Warstone-lane. But the watchers in this case were not friends, but detective officers. For some two years past a series of burglaries at warehouses in the wholesale jewellery district had baffled the efforts of the police to detect the perpetrators, but at last the detectives believed themselves on the right scent. They were four in number, and they, too, probably liked this "City job," for four tombstones provided them with four capital screens, and thus enabled them to peep at what was going on close at hand. Here they saw a mysterious person trying doors in a passage, and now and then turning the light of a dark lantern upon them. He was then heard to jingle some keys and unlock a door, whereupon he flashed his lantern again, and two men hurried up to the opening. Afterwards a breaking of glass was heard, upon which the officers, sallying forth from their tombstone shelters, jumped over the railings, and within a few seconds two men were in their custody. One, who is a man of fifty, is stated to have been employed for more than ten years as a private watchman by a number of manufactures in the jewellery trade.

MRS. SHARMAN, the missionary's wife, has sent home an account of her experiences at Antanarivo, which show at least that missionary enterprise in Madagascar is viewed favourably by Queen Ranavalona. Among other things she describes the opening of the new high school for native girls by the Queen. Three hundred pupils in their spotless white garments, with small bouquets of flowers, went out to meet the Queen, walking in procession, and chanting a song of welcome. On meeting the Royal party the girls formed in lines, and the Queen passed in her grand "filanjana," borne by great men of the Court, another walking beside her holding on a pole a bright red umbrella—the sign of Royalty. "The Queen (we are assured) looked magnificent in her gown of mauve-coloured satin, richly embroidered, and made in the latest European style. On her head she wore a sort of coronet. Queen Ranavalona, we are reminded, was herself a scholar at the old school. . . . Nearly at the close of the meeting the Prime Minister made a speech, and afterwards the Queen spoke. In a clear, distinct voice she thanked the missionaries for leaving their native land to work in Madagascar, expressed the hope that their labours would not be in vain, begged the girls to be diligent, and appealed to them earnestly to be Christians."

A STATEMENT has been circulated among members of Parliament setting forth certain claims made by the engine-room artificers of the Royal Navy. The artificers are a class of mechanics who prior to joining the navy were trained in private engineering shops, and not a few of them hold Board of Trade certificates as engineers in the mercantile marine. They were introduced into the Royal Navy as an experiment just twenty-four years ago, when the rapid introduction of steam and hydraulic machinery into our ships of war made a great drain on the engineering staff. Some of them are in charge of the whole of the complicated and delicate machinery on board the smaller gunboats and nearly every one of the torpedo fleet. No increase of pay is asked for but reforms in the matter of rank, comfort on board-ship, and retiring pensions are desired.

NOT satisfied with putting wreaths on the statues of what Carlyle called the sacred Charles's and sacred James's which adorn our West-end thoroughfares, the British Legitimists, according to "The Jacobite," are preparing petitions to what they call the "Convention Parliament," and in other ways are making a brave show of activity. Branches of the Jacobite League, it seems, are being formed in various parts of the kingdom, "Jacobite news" is being written up in paragraph form, and above all proselytisers are to gain converts by starting the subject of Jacobitism on all possible occasions, in railway carriages, at ordinary political meetings, in drawing-rooms, anywhere and everywhere. A brilliant idea has struck one devotee. It is humiliating to him that he should see the face of the usurper on every coin and every postage stamp he handles. As for the money it cannot be helped. But he is preparing special postage stamps, with the legend "Maria IV.," &c., upon them, and these can be placed on letters—not of course by way of prepayment of the postage—but side by side with the legal stamp, which, it is recommended, should be placed upside down.

THE story of how the life of Mrs. Burrill, cook at the Boar's Head Tavern, Leeds, was saved from the murderous attack of the man Rothery will furnish a notable addition to our collection of dog stories. The ruffian, who appears to have been moved by an insane fit of jealousy, having entrapped the woman into a room with a closed door suddenly drew a razor from his pocket and attempted to cut her throat. No human help was at hand; but while Mrs. Burrill was struggling with her assailant a black dog belonging to the hotel, who happened to be lying asleep under a couch in the room, aroused himself, and springing upon the assassin seized him by the coat sleeve close to the wrist. This at once compelled the man to attempt to shake the animal off. Meanwhile he necessarily relaxed his hold upon the woman, who now found strength to call for help. Rothery, however, succeeded in releasing himself, and once more he rushed at the woman, razor in hand. The dog, however, was still more nimble; he sprang between them, and leaped to seize the fellow by the throat. It was at this moment that the landlady, having heard the screams, rushed to the door and got hold of the woman whose egress was obstructed by the chair on which she had been sitting before she removed to the couch. With great presence of mind the landlady dragged Mrs. Burrill out, and closing the door, shut the man in the room with the dog. So far as is known the animal did not further molest Rothery, who thereupon cut his own throat, and was found by a policeman a few minutes later at the point of death.

A FRENCH statistician has taken the trouble to ascertain the number of breweries at present existing in several great countries, and the quantity of beer annually brewed in them. There are in the entire world, he declares, 51,000 breweries. Germany easily heads the list with 26,240, which produce every year 4,750 million litres of beer, the litre being equal to about 1¾ pints English measure. Next comes England with 12,874 breweries, and an output of 2,600 million litres; then the United States with 2,300 breweries and 3,500 million litres; Austria, with 1,942 breweries and 1,300 million litres; Belgium, with 1,270 breweries and 1,000 million litres; and France, with 1,044 breweries and 800 million litres. In Bavaria the annual allowance of beer per head of the population is 221 litres; in Berlin 191; in Belgium 169; in England 143; in Switzerland 31; in Denmark 33; in the United States 31; in Sweden 11; and in Russia 5.

SUBMARINE photography has not yet arrived, but it is coming. An enthusiast in "Natural Science" declares his conviction that photography could be used for submarine exploration, and this with so little difficulty that he is surprised that so little has yet been done in this direction. Our ordinary lenses would, it is granted, be useless for the purpose; but lenses to act through a denser medium could easily be made. The pressure at considerable depths is a still more obvious difficulty, but this is to be got over by having a camera full of water with no air spaces between. Then there is what will seem to the uninitiated the greatest obstacle of all—that of protecting the sensitive plates from injury when immersed; but nothing daunted, this writer is ready with two methods of accomplishing this object, and thus obtaining photographs as far down as light penetrates, or even further, for we might use the electric light to illuminate at great depths. In illustration of the practical uses of the suggestion, it is pointed out that for the study of the manners and customs of the deep-sea fishes, a few subaqueous photographs would be invaluable, and that a series of photographs of the steep, submerged portion of a coral reef ought to throw a great deal of light on the vexed question of the origin of coral islands.

IRELAND YARD, which has been laid in ruins by the great fire in the City, is a place of Shakespearian associations. It was here that the poet, about four years before his death, purchased a house described as "Now or late in the tenure or occupacyon of one William Ireland," whose name, as will be observed, has survived the Fire of London, and even the modern mania for unnecessarily altering the names of ancient City localities. This was the house which Shakespeare bequeathed by will to his daughter Susanna, wife of Dr. Hall. The original deed of conveyance is to be seen in the Guildhall Library. Its site was just behind the Blackfriars Play-house; but why the poet bought a dwelling house here at a period when he has been generally assumed to have bidden adieu to his old London haunts and associates, the biographers have not been able to tell us. The suggestion that the purchase was merely an investment is rendered improbable, as Mr. Halliwell-Phillips has observed, by the fact that Shakespeare evidently had not ready money enough then at command to pay for it, since he left nearly half the purchase money on mortgage.

SWADESHI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

AT the annual meeting of the above company held at Nagpur the following report was adopted:—

IN submitting for your approval a consolidated balance sheet together with the revenue and profit and loss accounts for the Samat year ending Ashwin last, *i. e.* 20th October, 1892, your directors have great pleasure to be able to place before you a satisfactory report on the progress of the mills for this the first year of their actual working. As already intimated in the last year's report, your machinery commenced work on 1st January, 1892, and was in full swing in the second quarter of the year. Your directors are indeed glad to announce that after paying off interest on cotton account and partly on mortgage account also, the company's net profits amount to Rupees 56,995-7-9. The profits are properly speaking only for full 7 months' working, and the bonus which is recommended to be paid would accordingly amount to nearly 12 per cent. per annum interest. This is considered satisfactory, and it is hoped that in future years the concern will skew still better results. In recommending payment of bonus by way of interest instead of a fixed dividend to the shareholders, your directors would beg leave to explain that as they had to fix different calls at different times to suit the convenience of the intending subscribers, and only some shareholders paid in their calls in time, while a large majority of them made payments according to their convenience and long after their calls had become due, it would be under the circumstances "unfair" if a fixed dividend were paid to one and all irrespective of the dates on which the money was received. They have therefore decided to recommend that for the first year, interest at the rate of 0-5-0 per cent. per mensem be allowed to all the shareholders rateably on the money as paid by them from time to time. 354 shares yet remain undisposed of, but it is hoped that the favourable result of the first year's working will induce well-wishers of native enterprise to take them up ere long, and no anxiety need be felt on this account. The only thing that your directors are anxious about is, that your company has to pay a rather high rate of interest on money borrowed for the completion of the mills. The subject has been under their consideration and they are negotiating for a loan on reduced rate of interest. Economy consistent with efficiency in work has been made in all the branches of the business and proper discipline and harmony maintained amongst workmen in the various departments. It is satisfactory to note that your yarn is of excellent quality and commands a very high place in the market. The shareholders are to be congratulated on their having secured as the directors of the company gentlemen, who have all along worked for their infant mill without remuneration and at great sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience, and spared neither time nor energy to make their enterprise a complete success. Thanks are due to Mr. C. P. C. Muhl, the present manager, for his successful management of the factory and active and willing co-operation with your directors, and to Mr. Thomas Mellor, our carding master, for the good work done by him. Mr. Damodar Atmaram Kahate, the secretary, and Mr. Waman Mahadev Pedlee, the assistant secretary, have both done their work satisfactorily.

DR. COLAH ON ANIMAL LIFE.

THE seventh public lecture of the season, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," was delivered last week, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, by Dr. Muncherjee Byramjee Colah, M.D., when Mr. K. R. Cama presided. The topic selected for the evening was "Animal Life, some of its Fundamental Laws," and was treated by the learned lecturer in a very popular and interesting manner. In the course of his remarks Dr. Colah referred to the three kingdoms of nature: the mineral, the vegetable, and the animal, and, after defining what an animal was, explained the dependence of all animal life upon the vegetable kingdom for food, air, and energy to work, and, in doing so, described what energy was and how products of the vegetable kingdom in which potential energy was stored were consumed by animals, and through the vital processes going on in them, the potential energy was transformed into kinetic energy. In connection with the subject of reproduction, one main fact regarding the influence which food exerts upon determining the sex of animals was mentioned, namely, that good food and favourable circumstances lead to increased female production and adverse conditions of food and climate lead to the production of males. Dr. Colah then explained the law of increase of animal life. With the enormous increase of animal life, the co-existence of enormous destruction of life in the low classes was also pointed out, and it was shown that notwithstanding the latter fact, among all classes of animals, the final result was some increase. Owing to this increase, said he, there was a "struggle for existence," and a result of this struggle was the law of "the survival of the fittest." Proceeding further the lecturer said: "The enormous production of animal life is accompanied with elimination. This elimination is of two kinds, namely, climatic elimination and elimination by competition. Natural selection also plays a prominent part in the exclusion of incompetent males from mating. This "struggle for existence" in each generation leading to the "survival of the fittest" exercises a wholesome influence on the succeeding generations, leading to an improvement and increase in the "standard of efficiency" in the whole animal kingdom. All these natural laws which are applicable to the animal kingdom are also true of man whose standard of efficiency is believed to improve generation after generation. What is applicable to mankind is true of the different races of which it is composed, and the rise of any nation depends upon its success in the general competition. Three main requisites for attaining such a superiority are: (1) Physical strength; (2) mental superiority; and (3) the possession of good qualities such as courage, perseverance, and energy. The lecturer then alluded to the superiority of the British nation over all others on account of the possession in a marked degree of these requisite qualities, and pointed out that the future success of the Parsees in their competition with the other nationalities would mainly depend upon the possession by them in a greater or less degree of such qualities. Alluding to the recent growth of manly exercises among the youth of his community, a feeling tribute was paid to the deceased vice-president of the Society, who was foremost in supporting all such movements with his time and money, and with his personal presence. Referring to the recent success in cricket it was remarked that it was nothing to boast of, and much still remained to be done to develop the physique of the race. In concluding the lecture, the great want of the young female population of the community, namely, the entire absence of any means of improving their physique was pointed out, and attention was drawn to the necessity of attending to this defect in the present education of the young girls of the community.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. Cama made a few interesting observations, in the course of which he referred to Dr. Colah's past career, the appreciation of his merits by the Government of Sir Bartle Frere that had appointed him to a post in the Medical Department, and the manner in which Dr. Colah discharged his duties as a Government officer up to the date of his recent retirement on pension. Mr. Kama wound up his remarks by thanking the lecturer for his able and instructive discourse.

NOTES FROM JUBBULPORE.

WRITING on 23rd April, our Jubulpore correspondent says: For the past week the days have been somewhat cloudy; yesterday at about 4-30 p.m. a thunderstorm swept over the station, accompanied with high winds, and subsequently a sharp downpour of rain. To-day, the atmospheric element is still disturbed—thunder, lightning, and high winds, and every appearance of rain. The weather at the end of April may be said to be agreeable, while the nights and mornings delightful.

Some two weeks ago there was an epidemic of measles and chicken-pox among the native children; but both diseases have now almost disappeared. The general health of the public is, on the whole, very satisfactory now.

The administrative officers of this district are all new. Mr. Venning, Commissioner, Mr. A. C. Duff, Deputy Commissioner, Dr. Jaffrey, Civil Surgeon, and Captain Hawkins, Cantonment Magistrate.

The water-rate scheme is at last to come into force shortly, but only as an *experimental* measure for a year. Our local fathers were determined to see how the scheme would work before they sanctioned the rates permanently. The octroi schedule has been revised at the diction of the Chief Commissioner, which was sadly needed. Mr. Henry J. Stanyon, Barrister-at-law, has been elected President of this Municipality, for the second time; he will now remain in office for the next three years. His election has given universal satisfaction, and he is the right man in the right place. Mr. J. B. Standen, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, has been elected Vice-President, displacing Moulvie Syed Ali Ahmed, pleader. Five out of the seven nominations by the Chief Commissioner are given to officials, this has caused a little discontentment. At least four should have been selected from the rate-payers.

THE DEBATE ON THE SECOND READING.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH'S AMENDMENT.

ON the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's speech on the motion that the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill be read a second time,

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, who was received with Opposition cheers, moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. He said he had often listened with pleasure, and he hoped with profit, to the way in which the right hon. gentleman was able to engage the interest, not merely of his own followers, but of the whole House; but he thought he never remembered a more remarkable instance of his power in that respect than they had just experienced—(cheers)—for, with all respect, he ventured to say that nearly the whole of the speech was absolutely beside the question at issue. (Opposition cheers.) A few minutes had been spent upon the mode in which Irish members were or were not to take part in the proceedings of that House, and a few more had been devoted to the suggestion of some new method by which Ireland could be made to pay a contribution to the expenses of a war—a suggestion which he noticed was received with ominous silence by hon. members from Ireland, who had rapturously cheered the earlier portion of the right hon. gentleman's speech. (Opposition cheers.) But beyond that, what was the staple argument of the right hon. gentleman? He had treated them to an excursus upon Irish history, according to the view he had taken of it during the past seven years. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone: Worse than that. Ninety-three years.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach admitted that the excursus was upon Irish history for 93 years, but the views which the right hon. gentleman had enunciated were certainly never expressed, if indeed they were ever entertained by him, until seven years ago. (Opposition cheers.) The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to give them his notion of the views taken by the Opposition of the humanity of the Irish people, and generally upon the Irish question, views which, for himself, he (Sir M. Hicks-Beach) entirely repudiated, and as to which the right hon. gentleman was absolutely as inaccurate as he was upon Irish history. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman then hinted at the argument which was ineffective in 1886, and which, he hoped, that House would always treat with the contempt it deserved—namely, the argument of fear and force—and, finally, he dwelt upon examples of federation or union culled from every quarter of the globe, most of which had as little bearing on the question before them as that extraordinary suggestion that there was, or ever had been, anything in the relations between Russia and Poland which could be compared with the equal, and more than equal, representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. (Opposition cheers.) The right hon. gentleman suggested that if they were to adopt their colonial policy in Ireland all would go well. The answer to that was that Ireland was not a colony, and could never be treated as such. (Hear, hear.) The House had a right to expect from the author of the Bill at this stage some kind of reply to the criticisms passed upon it, not merely in the House, but in the country, and some reference to the position of the question as it stood in view of the strong and increasing objection to the measure in Ireland. (Opposition cheers.) The principle of Home Rule for Ireland was, he admitted, accepted by a majority of the electors of Ireland, but it had been decisively rejected by the other party to the union—Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) He could not agree with the light-heartedness with which some hon. members opposite seemed disposed to treat this question. They had actually stated that the House might pass this measure in the belief that it could be repealed if it failed. He was convinced that if once they were persuaded to take this step it could never be retraced without civil war, in which they should most probably have the whole of Ireland against them, one party despising them for this surrender, and the other hating them for this desertion. (Hear, hear.) He did not approach the consideration of this question from the point of view of one who regarded the present system of Irish government as perfection. He had often expressed a very contrary opinion, and if he could see in this Bill the real fulfilment of what the Nationalist Convention in Dublin said they could find in it, "a certain and lasting bond of unity and concord between Great Britain and Ireland," no private friendships and no party ties would induce him to stand there to move its rejection. But, in his belief, whatever might be said against the present system of Irish government was as nothing compared with the evil which this measure would bring on Great Britain, the Empire, and Ireland, and especially on those interested in Ireland, to which that House was bound, on account of our past history, to pay special regard. There were two main requirements which, in the view of the authors of this Bill, must be met by its provisions. First, that it should grant a real and genuine autonomy to Ireland in purely Irish affairs to be exercised by a Legislature and government in Dublin; and, secondly, that it should visibly and effectually maintain over that Legislature and government the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. He contended that this measure fulfilled neither of these requirements. He could not conceive it possible that an Irish Legislature would rest contented with the definition of purely Irish affairs, which would place it in a worse position than a self-governing colony, and put customs and excise, external trade and navigation, the power to raise militia and volunteers, treason and treason felony more completly

UNDER THE DOMINATION OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

than at present, and which in respect of the matters treated as purely Irish affairs would impose upon the Irish Legislature restrictions as to

ter that there would be under the Home Rule Bill a chronic plethora of money in Ireland was the most extraordinary thing he had heard. The great wat of Ireland was

THE WANT OF PRIVATE CAPITAL.

Mr. Gladstone interposed to say that he had not alluded to the general abundance of capital. What he had said had reference entirely to revenue arrangements.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach (continuing) argued that for years past the Imperial Parliament had been compelled to provide loans in aid of public works in Ireland such as had never been given for Great Britain. The whole system of loans for public and private improvements in Ireland really depended upon the power of the Imperial Parliament to borrow at 2½ per cent., and was the right hon. gentleman sanguine enough to suppose that any one would lend to the Irish Government on those terms? If not the whole system of loans would have to be remodelled, and would be found absolutely ineffective for the purpose for which it had hitherto been found so useful. In this matter Ireland would not be the only sufferer. English financial affairs would suffer quite as much. He did not envy future Chancellors of the Exchequer, who would have to consider that the reduction of indirect taxation would mean loss to Great Britain of a certain part of the contribution from Ireland, which the right hon. gentleman said was to go for Imperial purposes. He did not envy the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who would find part of the revenue gone when the Irish Constabulary could no longer help the Customs officers, and when smuggling would become a favourite object of Irish patriotism. (Opposition cheers.) The great reason of the success of our colonial policy was through the generously handing over to our colonial fellow-subjects all those powers of trade and finance which throughout all history had been a fruitful source of quarrel between nations and individuals. He did not want to charge Irishmen with being not human or having more than a double dose of original sin; but he submitted to the House that they were incurring enormous danger in leaving this matter to the Imperial Parliament. In these important matters legislation would still come to Ireland in a foreign garb. The British taxpayer would, he believed, lose infinitely more by this Bill than 500,000l. a year. The securities were as great a sham as the safeguards of the Irish minority. By the retention of eighty members they would reduce the British Parliament to impotence in the transaction of Imperial affairs. It would be such a mischievous absurdity that the people of Great Britain would not tolerate it for a single session. (Hear, hear.) This Bill was not union, was not combination, was not colonial self-government. It was a bastard combination of the whole of three, and it deserved condemnation from the English point of view, even if it were sanctioned in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The opposition had been appealed to in the name of patriotism to assist in passing this measure. To them it seemed a patriotic duty to leave no stone unturned to ensure its rejection. But whether the Bill were accepted or rejected by this House, the issue would remain for the decision of the constituencies of Great Britain, to whom the Opposition would confidently appeal. (Cheers.)

THE ULSTER AGITATION.

Mr. Augustine Birrell (M. P. for West Fife) congratulated Sir M. Hicks-Beach on the tone of his speech, but pointed out that the right hon. gentleman had based himself on entire lack of faith in the Irish people, while showing anger at being accused of it by Mr. Gladstone. Showing the persistence of the demand for Home Rule, Mr. Birrell asked what had happened since 1885 to make any sane man believe that the current of Irish feeling had turned back on its source. Nothing. (cheers.) Only the interesting, but by no means colossal figure of Mr. Balfour had arisen with the old policy of kicks and halfpence—his kicks and the taxpayers' halfpence. (Laughter.) But something had happened to show the strength of the Irish demand and that was the entire failure of the Parnell catastrophe to weaken it. (Hear, hear.) Was there any member who doubted that the introduction of this Bill by such a man as the Prime Minister marked an epoch in the history of Ireland—(cheers)—and was a step that could never be retraced? The eighteen millions of the Irish people throughout the world would never forget it. Nations had refused for centuries to forget much less things. Appealing to the opponents of the Bill to say what they would put in its place, Mr. Birrell remarked, as one who had formerly admired Mr. Chamberlain, that he read his former letters and speeches with as much melancholy as if they were the work of some one now dead. (Hear, hear.) Whatever the right hon. gentleman might say, he was one of the fathers of Home Rule. He might disown his progeny, but he could not deny the paternity. (Laughter and cheers.) He would do more justice to the great part he once played in Liberal politics, and to the position he once occupied in the country, if, instead of confining himself to picking holes in this, no doubt, not wholly immaculate measure, he explained to those who once hung on his words how it was possible to assuage the central wound of which he used to speak without entrusting to Irishmen a Parliament and Government of their own. Replying to criticism on details of the Bill, Mr. Birrell remarked that Scottish Home Rule would no doubt flow from the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, and he would be very glad of it. (Cheers.) The Ulster Unionists, as they called themselves, used the language of poetry freely. They said that Home Rule would sell them into slavery. Let no one be alarmed. No British tourist of the future would see Colonel Saunderson and Mr. T. W. Russell tied together and exposed for sale. (Laughter.) Again, the Ulster opponents of the Bill said it would hand them over body and soul to their hereditary foes. That too was poetry, and bad poetry. With the same glowing imagination they talked of the disruption of the Empire; but the British constitution was not going to die in child-birth. It would survive this by no means Gargantuan baby. (Laughter.) Ulster "Unionists" invited the sympathy of Scotchmen on the score of being fellow Protestants. The call came a century too late. The people of Scotland were not averse to theological discussion—(laughter)—but they resented the introduction of the sacred name of religion into what was merely a fierce secular dispute. (Cheers.) The time had arrived when the Liberal party, relying upon their political faith, should sow the seed in Ireland of a nobler and a better creed, in the hope, faith, and persuasion that those who came after them would be able to reap, even in that unhappy soil, a harvest of contentment and prosperity. (Cheers.)

Sir H. King declared that the Bill was full of germs and provocations of future quarrels. If the Prime Minister succeeded in forcing it through the House of Commons he would find that his task had only commenced. He would then have to face a majority of electors outside, who would be compact and resolute enough to compel even his despotic will to abandon this cowardly surrender to the forces of anarchy.

Mr. Spicer said that he had seen nothing in the recent history of Ireland which justified the belief that religious persecution would be practised under Home Rule. He reminded hon. members opposite that there was now going on unchecked by them, a real religious persecution, by clergymen and others, in villages in their own constituencies. This Bill was being opposed in the old spirit of distrust of the Irish people. There was more danger to be apprehended to England in her hour of need from maintaining the existence of strained relations with Ireland, than there was from conceding Home Rule, and thereby cementing the bonds of amity and goodwill.

Mr. H. S. Foster ventured to say that never was the name of justice more travestied than when the Prime Minister commended this Bill to the House and to the country on the ground of doing justice to Ireland. The Unionist party agreed with the late Mr. John Bright who, in the last election address which he issued, stated that no Irish Parliament could be so powerful, or as just in Ireland, as the United Parliament sitting in Westminster. At the first attempt to exercise anything like control over the Irish Parliament the Imperial Parliament would have to be prepared to impose its will by force of arms, or else the supremacy would not be worth the paper on which it was printed.

Mr. Lough, representing a London constituency, maintained that the task undertaken by the Government was not so great as had been represented, but was only the settlement of the local affairs of Ireland in Ireland. In the county of Ulster where he was born there was at that period 240,000 of population; there was now only 140,000. Industries had passed away, all classes of people had suffered. During the same period the population of Ireland at large had fallen from 8,500,000 to 4,500,000. There was no other portion of Europe in which such a diminution had taken place. Scotland and Wales bore the same proportion to England now as they did in 1800. Surely there must be something wrong in a system under which Ireland was wearing away. The remedial legislation of the last twenty-five years had not met the problem at all. On the contrary, he argued, it had been tainted with faults due to its origin. English administration was accompanied in Ireland by absenteeism and wastefulness As an Ulster man, with many generations of Ulster ancestors, he maintained that, leaving out Belfast, the province was not Unionist nor Protestant nor prosperous. Belfast was the only place in Ireland that had prospered under the Union, a fact which destroyed the case against the Bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macartney stated that agricultural districts in England, Scotland, and Wales maintained a steady ratio of decrease of population as in Ireland. He contended that the Bill contained the substance of an absolutely separate and independent Legislature. It was not true that Ulster desired separate treatment under Home Rule. They neither asked for it, nor would accept it, for they made common cause with their fellow-Unionists throughout the rest of Ireland. (Opposition cheers.) They did not oppose Home Rule from any provincial or local reasons, but because they believed that the establishment of an Irish legislature would be disastrous to the interests of the country. The hon. member contended that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was nullified in the Bill, and that the veto provided in the Bill of 1886 had now disappeared, and he held that there was no real protection for the minority against the principles which had ruled the political conduct of the leaders of the majority.

Mr. Swift Macneill asked the House to observe how he, a sturdy Protestant, had been persecuted. He had been returned for an Ulster constituency by a majority of 2,500 Catholic peasants. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He had a great regard for the memory of the old Protestants of 1800, and it was a calumny on their memory to say that they were in favour of the Union. According to Mr. Lecky, the whole unbribed intellect of Ireland was against the Union. It could be proved, as clearly as any historical fact could be, that the Irish Rebellion of 1798, which cost 70,000 lives, was deliberately fomented by the Castle Government in order to bring about the Union. He believed that the Bill would be a true and lasting compact between the two nations.

Mr. Barton said he had come straight from Belfast, where the spirit of Ulster had been shown, and would tell the House respectfully that Home Rule was impossible. (Ministerial laughter.) The men of Ulster would not have Home Rule. Yesterday he had enrolled himself as a member of an organization that existed in Ulster. He did not know what that Act might lead to, and he did not care. It might lead to his spending the remainder of his days in penal servitude. (Laughter.) He asserted that even if the Bill became law, it would not be treason or treason-felony to disobey it.

At midnight the debate stood adjourned.

SCENERY AND THE IMAGINATION.

SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, in the *Fortnightly Review* writes:—Let me suppose that we are placed upon the extreme western verge of the down, with the Needles in front of us. The chalk that forms these white faces of rock is shown by science to be made up entirely of the mouldered remains of creatures that gathered on the sea-bottom, ages before the species of animals living at the present day came into existence. Sponges, crinoids, corals, shells, fishes, reptiles, mingled their remains with those of the minuter forms of life that accumulated on the floor of that ancient ocean. And now, hardened into stone, the ooze of that sea-bed has been upraised into land. The "long backs of the bushless downs," which for many successive centuries have remained as we see them, were originally parts of the sea-bed, and are entirely built up of the vestiges of dead organisms. But this is not all. Look at one of those noble faces of rock which shoot up from the restless breakers, and take note of the parallel lines of dark flints which, as if traced with a pencil, sweep in such graceful curves from base to crest of the cliffs. Alike on buttress and recess, from headland to headland no matter how irregularly the chalk has been sculptured, these parallel lines may be followed. A feature so conspicuous in the architecture of the precipices could not escape the attention of the most casual visitor, but he only vaguely marvels at it, until geology tells him that these dark lines mark successive floors of that ancient sea—floors that gathered one over another, as generation after generation of marine creatures left their crumbling remains upon the bottom. But now they are bent up and placed on end, like books on the shelves of a library. And thus we learn that not only has this ancient sea-bed been turned into dry land, but its layers of hardened ooze have been tilted up vertically, and that it is the worn ends of these upturned layers which form the long ridges of the downs.

But science further makes known to us that beyond the cliffy margin on which we stand there once stretched an ampler land that has long disappeared. Far over the English Channel the chalk downs once extended with their undulating summits, their smooth grassy slopes, their deep coombs, and quiet bournes. That vanished land ran southward, until it ended off in a range of white precipices. The rain that fell on its surface gathered into a river that flowed northward through Freshwater Gap into the Solent. Strange to tell, perched on the top of the present cliffs, to the east of Freshwater, lie fragments of the bed of that ancient stream, consisting of gravel and silt which, as the cliffs are undermined by the waves, tumble to the beach and mingle with the gravel of to-day. In these ancient deposits are found teeth of the long extinct mammoths which browsed on the herbage on slopes that rose southward, where for many a long age the Atlantic has rolled its restless tides and breakers. Musing on these records of a dim, forgotten past, we once more turn to the last spurs of chalk and the isolated Needles. There, with eye quickened to recognise what science has to reveal, we trace on every feature of the rocky foreground, inscribed in characters that cannot be mistaken, the story of that process of destruction which has reduced the Isle of Wight to its present diminished proportions. The rains, frosts, and tempests splinter the chalk above and the waves gnaw it away below. Year by year fresh slices are cut off and strewn in fragments over the sea-floor by the unwearying surge. The Needles, once part of the down, are perceptibly less than they were a generation ago. The opposite white cliffs and downs of Dorset were at one time continuous with those of the Isle of Wight. They, too, by their shattered precipices, tunnelled caverns, and isolated stacks of rock, tell the same tale of distintegration. And thus, impressive though the scenery was before, it now acquires a new interest and significance, when every cliff and pinnacle becomes eloquent to us of a past so strange, so remote, and yet so closely linked with our own day by a chain of slow and unbroken causation.

And now, as a last illustration, let me conduct the reader in imagination to the far north west of Scotland and place him on the craggy slopes above the upper end of Loch Maree as the sun, after a day of autumnal storm, is descending towards the distant Hebrides in a glory of crimson, green, and gold. Hardly anywhere within the compass of our islands can a landscape be beheld so varied in form and colour, so abounding in all that is noblest and fairest in our mountain scenery. We hear the scream of the eagles that still nest in these inaccessible crags; the hoarse outcry of the heron comes up from the lake; the whirr of the blackcock re-echoes down the hill-side. It might seem as if we were here out of sight and hearing of man, save that now and then the low of cattle, driven home to their stalls, falls faintly on the ear from the distant hamlet, which is fading into the gathering twilight of the glen. At such a time and in such a scene the past speaks vividly to us, if there be human associations of a bygone time linked with the place. Here, in this remote Highland valley, we are led backward in imagination through generations of strife and rapine, clan warfare and private revenge, bravery and treachery, superstition and ignorance, far away to that early time when, in the seventh century, Maelrubha, the red priest from Ireland, preached to the savage Picts, and first brought this region within the ken of civilised men. More than twelve hundred years have since passed away, but the memory of that early missionary still lives here among the solitudes which he chose as the scene of his labours. The lake yet bears his name, and his favourite island of retirement, embowered in holly, mountain ash, and honeysuckle, contains his holy well, which, even to this day, is visited for the cure of diseases, while offerings are there made to the saint.

A MEMBER of the Minnesota Legislature has introduced a Bill to prevent the manufacture, sale, or wearing of crinoline, and a Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, has come forward with a similar Bill in the New York Legislature. United States lawyers say it would be illegal to pass any such Bill, even in Minnesota, where the famous measure preventing women wearing tights on the stage was passed a year or two ago.

THE President of the Provincial Government of Hawaii appears to have very decided opinions regarding the capacity of the population of the Sandwich Islands for self-government. After expressing a confident opinion that annexation would be accomplished "because the United States cannot afford to let us go," he goes on to speak of the "only alternative." This, he admits, must be a Republic, though he thinks that this form of government would be "most difficult to carry on, owing to the mixture of races here and the preponderance of an uneduced vote." It would necessarily, he thinks, be "a government by force. I have (he adds) no doubt that resolute men could manage it, but we could hardly hope for public confidence and security under such conditions."

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POLO AMONG THE ENGLISH.

ITS ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY.

It would be well, ere memory grows dim and the principal actors have passed away, observes a writer in a Home contemporary, to record some account of the manner in which the new national pastime came to be played by the English in India, for it was played there by them long, long before it took root in England itself. It cannot be doubted that the game now called polo is of Eastern origin and of considerable antiquity. Its origin is obscure. Within the memory of man—that is to say, within the last 40 or 50 years—it was before 1859 only known to be played in the north of Kashmir and within the State of Munipore.

It must be premised that the game never has been generally in vogue among the natives of India proper—*i. e.*, of that India which has been subject to British rule. Polo is, indeed, played there now, but only in conjunction with the English; it having been learnt from the English, and from no one else. Early travellers had seen it in those portions of northern Kashmir which are known as Baltistan and Skardo; but polo more especially is associated with Leh, in Ladak, where it is played up and down the principal street.

With regard to its existence in the State of Munipore, a writer, thirteen years ago, thus described it:—

"Far away beyond the North-eastern frontier of our Indian possessions, between Cachar on the west and the independent territory of Burmah on the east, lies the valley of Munipore, which, although the honour has been claimed for some of the tribes of the north-west Himalayas, is probably the real home of polo. In this country the game, both in the form of polo on horseback and hockey on foot, is played by all classes—by rich and poor, young and old; from the rajah to the humblest peasant. To be a good player is a sure means of rising to notice in the State; whilst to be chosen to play in the great annual matches is an honour as eagerly coveted as to row in the University boat, or to play in the County Eleven among ourselves. The country of Munipore is a valley, lying some 2,700 feet high, and it is surrounded by mountains, which rise to six and seven thousand feet. The valley itself is about 30 miles long by twenty miles wide, and is almost entirely level, except for a few small hills scattered here and there.

The Muniporees have a tradition that the game was introduced by Pakungba, one of their rajahs, who reigned about 300 years ago; but it is probable that it was invented in Munipore itself, as none of the neighbonring tribes are acquainted with the game."

Strange it is that polo should have remained as a national game in two places, two thousand miles apart, and separated by the largest rivers and highest mountains in the world. Much stress is laid on the existence of polo among the Muniporees, for it will be seen that they were the first exponents of the game, so far as the English were concerned, and that it followed in their wake.

Near to the State of Munipore lies the district of Cachar, which in 1857, the year of the Indian Mutiny, belonged to the British. In that year its borders were occupied by wild tribes, the English inhabitants of the rough country being composed of a few officials and tea planters, who may be said to have carried their lives in their hands. The district is now a flourishing one, and a large centre of tea industry. Previous to 1857, several Muniporees—in consequence of invasion by the Burmese and of other troubles in their own country—had elected to settle down on British soil, and these brought with them their ponies and their national game. In 1858 the administration of Cachar was carried on in a semi-military way, by a superintendent and assistant superintendent. Both of these were officers of the Indian Army, the latter post being held by Captain Robert Stewart. He it was who first played with the Muniporees in Cachar, and they would be joined, but very rarely, by a stray tea planter.

In January, 1859, the superintendent left, and he was succeeded by Captain Robert Stewart; the post vacated by the latter being filled by the appointment of Lieutenant Joseph Sherer, who for it was an officer of the Indian army, and had seen considerable service during the Mutiny. Sherer at once took to the game, and was always ready to join in it with Stewart and Muniporees, but at first there was no regular play.

In March, 1859, Stewart and Sherer put their heads together and, with the aid of a few tea planters, formed a club, to play in conjunction with the Muniporees. Thus, unhonoured and unsung—aye, and almost unknown—was started by Englishmen, in a far-off corner of the globe, a club for the purpose of playing a game which was destined to become an English national pastime, and which, in its season, occupies columns of the sporting papers. Besides Robert Stewart and Joseph Sherer, the names of those who joined this first club were—James Davidson, of Goongoor; Julius Sandeman, of Chutlah Bheel; James Abernety of Hylakandy; Eckhardt, of Silivora; Arthur Brownlow, of Hylakandy Valley; Walker, of Bogha Ghat, and one or two others whose names are now forgotten. These first players used Munipooree ponies, little tats that measured from 11 to 12 hands in height. Nor could they often meet, for the distances to be travelled by some or the members were too great to admit of frequent journeys.

It may be neccessary to tell those unacquainted with the geography of India that Cachar lies about four hundred miles north-east of Calcutta, and that it was then—being before the days of railways and more frequent inland steamers—difficult of access. It is far from those places where regiments of British soldiers are quartered, and it is, even to this day, but little known society to officials and those whose business leads them there. But the ordinary globetrotter knows it not. So it came about that for two years the game was confined to Cachar, with Stewart and Sherer as its chief supporters.

The next place into which the game was introduced was Dacca, a large town in Eastern Bengal, situated about two hundred miles north-east of Calcutta, and the nearest town of any consequence to Cachar. A detachment of the Lahore Light Horse (a regiment composed of East Indians, and disbanded in 1865) was quartered there, officered by Eustace Hill, of the Madras Army. He, having taken a trip to Cachar, saw the game played, and obtained from Sherer all the necessary information as to the rules, balls, sticks, &c., and thus polo was brought nearer to civilised parts, but it was not carried on at Dacca with any great regularity. This was in 1861 or 1862.

Meantime Calcutta merchants, pioneers of British enterprise, had in 1861 and 1862 visited Cachar, and, on seeing the game, had desired to play it themselves. Sherer gave them every assistance, and they were not long in taking advantage of it. Still, for some time play was spasmodic; knockabout and practice, under the leadership of Mr. C. B. Stewart—a well-known sportsman—was the order of the day carried out on the parade-ground at Ballygunge, one of the suburbs of Calcutta. At the end of 1852 and beginning of 1863, Sherer visited Calcutta, and during his visits acted as mentor to the Calcutta men; with the result that in April, 1863, a club was established there, and play became regular. Next to the Cachar Club, therefore, the Calcutta one is the oldest, and still plays where it played in 1863, viz., in the middle of the Calcutta racecourse. Among those who first joined the Calcutta Club were Messrs. C. B. Stewart, R. S. Hills (the Bobby Hills of the Rugby Eleven of 1855), John Thomas, Elliot Angelo, and the late Colonel Richard Beadon. Sherer had promised the Calcutta men that at some future date he would bring down a team of Muniporees to play them. He was as good as his word. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the journey, this was accomplished in March, 1864, Sherer's team bringing with them their ponies. Great astonishment did the Muniporees create with their high saddles, leg guards, bridles ornamented with shells, rope reins, and diminutive ponies. The Calcutta team had scraped together a miscellaneous lot; it included Arabs, animals then known as Cabul horses, and common country-bred ponies, everyone being larger than the steeds of their opponents. Notwithstanding these advantages on the part of the Calcutta team, the visitors triumphed; the little ponies cut in and out, whilst the Muniporees with their high saddles were able to reach right over their ponies' quarters, and get at the ball in all sorts of positions. Sherer was feted at a dinner, and styled "The Father of pole," On the departure of the visitors the Calcutta men bought up all the Munipore ponies, and so got the chance of improving their play. Some of these ponies lasted for years, and so wedded were the Calcutta men to this class of pony, that it was not till 1877—when they were absolutely forced so to do—that they raised their standard height from 12-2 to 13 hands. A photograph of the Calcutta team that played before the Prince of Wales against another team of Muniporees about Christmas 1875, represents two well-known ponies of the club which were among the last survivors of the little ones used at Calcutta during all the previous years.

During 1865 a club was also established at Barrackpore, a military station sixteen miles from Calcutta. So far then progress had been arrested at Calcutta, and its vicinity. In 1865 a further start was made. Some Muniporees who, though residing in Cachar had given a considerable amount of trouble, had been deported as political prisoners to Hazareebagh, a place two hundred miles north-east of Calcutta. As the Englishman has established his cricket in whatever country he may reside, so did these Muniporees carry their game with them, and gave the lead to several officers quartered there. At the beginning of the same year Sherer was transferred from Cachar to Gowhatty in Assam, and it goes without saying that his presence was sufficient to start polo into life there.

But not yet had the infection spread to the large military stations of the North-west Provinces and the Punjab, where British Cavalry regiments are mostly quartered. The first heard of it was at Cawnpore, where the 88th (Connaught Rangers) became professors of the game, doubtless instigated thereto by a brother of the Captain Robert Stewart already referred to, who was an officer of the Royal Artillery, holding a staff appointment at that place. In 1867 it was played spasmodically at some of the larger military stations; but there was no competition between regiments, and the trained polo pony had hardly become a creature of value. In 1863 play was more frequent, and by a mighty jump the game was taken across from Calcutta to Bombay by Mr. Walter Crum, the forefeathers of the club there being Messrs. C. Gaddum, F. Taylor, Donald Graham, Peel, "Spider" Atkinson, and John G. Anderson. The distribution of the game had now become sufficiently wide for it to spread over the whole of India; and, by 1870, wherever white men could meet together in sufficient numbers, there surely would the rattle of sticks and the thunder of galloping ponies be heard.

This completes the history of polo to within measurable distance of the present date; and now one word with regard to its introduction into England in the year 1871. An impression has got abroad that when polo was first played in England in that year by the officers of the 9th Lancers, this regiment and the 10th Hussars had recently returned from India, where they had learnt the game from the natives. This is not so. The 9th Lancers had not been in India since 1860, while the exodus of the 10th Hussars from that country had been dated as far back as 1855. The officers of those two regiments picked up polo from people who had themselves been in India, and had played with, or had seen the game played by, the English in India.

Though the Muniporees taught the English the game, the name for it in their language has fallen into disuse; indeed, this was but little used except when they were present. Their word is "kunjai," (pronounced kun-ja-ee) but the name never followed the game. The Calcutta men, for several years called it "hockey on ponies," or sometimes only "hockey." "Polo" is the Kashmir word, and it was used when the game was played in the North-west Provinces and Punjab, and, being an easy name, soon became universal.

The tide of polo does not appear to have set in from Kashmir in the north, but to have originated in the easternmost point of our Indian empire travelling in a south-westerly course to Calcutta, and thence up the line of railway to Northern India. The rules of the game have not here been referred to. They have necessarily changed with the times; yet polo remains polo, as football remains football; though the rules of the latter game have considerably altered during the last thirty years.

It is trusted that the above is a substantially correct account of the origin and early history of polo among the English, the writer being able to speak from his own experience since 1864, both as a player and spectator of the game. Robert Stewart, the first English polo player, lived to retire, and died in 1885; but Sherer is still alive, and the players of the present day must agree that a debt of gratitude is due to the Muniporees and to Joseph Sherer, "The Father of Polo."—H. M.

SOUVENIRS OF LYONNESSE.

Low down on the horizon line, says a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the isles of Lyonnesse glimmer like a flock of birds upon the water, if one looks westward into the autumn sundown from the Lands End. I am an islander of *auld lang syne*; but as a decade and a half sever me from them, my *souvenirs* partake too much of the nature of history to be constructed into betrayal of my native land to cynical foreigners or into breach of confidence My first Scillonian memory is of being taken, with a crowd of compatriots, to see a light exhibited, for the first time, from the top of the granite lighthouse on the Bishop Rock. One car was suddenly seized and tugged in a way most impressive to my six-year-old self. "Remember, my son," said a voice, "the Bishop Rock lighthouse is lit."

The freehold of Lyonnesse is vested in that appanage of our royal house, the Duchy of Cornwall. There is no other freehold in Lyonnesse: but there have been leaseholders in the last three centuries, viz., the Godolphins, the Godolphin-Osbornes, and the Smiths. Sir Francis Godolphin obtained the first lease towards the close of the sixteenth century, for a term of years, and it was renewed to his descendants even when the family became merged in that of the Dukes of Leeds, who, as everyone knows, are Godolphin-Osbornes. Then at the end of the last century, the lease of Lyonnesse was not renewed to the Leeds family; the duchy took back what was it own, and was represented by a steward. Some thirty years later, a lease for three lives was granted to the late Mr. Augustus John Smith, and since his death, his nephew and heir, Mr. Algernon Smith-Dorrien-Smith, has obtained its renewal. Sir Francis Godolphin's daughter Ursula married Captain Crudge, who received as a portion Holy Vale and the fields about and around it. Captain Crudge's family of daughters married each a young farmer, who got his share of the land around the old farmhouse, which developed into three dwellings. From father to son, these farms have remained in the same hands ever since. That is why, in Mr. Richard Mumford's part of the edifice, you will find the old chair which was used by Prince Charles—afterwards Charles II.—when he was at the Star Castle.

St. Mary's, the principal island of Lyonnesse, and the one in whose central valley are the Holy Vale farms, is three miles long and nine miles in circumference. When the late Mr. Augustus John Smith came first to the islands, he found five or six houses on Sampson. They were occupied by folk who eked out existence by fishing, farming, and kelp-making. He turned them out of their houses, and they took to tents and breathed defiance. They were then thrown into prison as trespassers; but some local gentleman of the Godolphin lineage made representations to the Lord Proprietor, which resulted in the release of the Sampson people. Of their later history I am ignorant. Mr. Smith tried to keep deer on this island, but the attempt was not a brilliant success; and Sampson is now mainly in the occupation of bluish-coated rabbits, and a multitude of formidable rats. Still, the ruins of the granite cottages of the former inhabitants remain, and of the strongly walled gardens. And I remember, as a boy, enjoying much the apples which were to be gathered in close proximity to these deserted homes. Mr. Besant is most true to local fact in his description of Tregarthen's Hotel and its bar parlour. He resided there when in Scilly. One of those who frequented this house informed me that Mr. Besant went in and out of the bar-room door in most mysterious fashion, and the islander remarked to his companions, "Depend on it, he's making notes. We shall see ourselves in a book." The opening chapters of "Armoral of Lyonnesse" have convinced him of his more than average shrewdness, where the putting of two and two together is concerned. Tregarthen's Hotel was the headquarters also of the late Lord Tennyson when he was in Lyonnesse, something like thirty years ago. It was matter of local gossip that the Poet Laureate, having occasion to wash his feet, used a washstand-basin and broke it. A distinct difference of opinion arose between him and Mrs. Tregarthen as to matching the set or replacing it in its entirety. This incident would, somehow, always intertwine itself with my earlier perusals of the "Idylls of the King" "Maud" and "In Memoriam."

Among the halcyon memories of Scillonian childhood was May-day. A tinsmith living on the Parade, at Heugh Town, sold the boys new-made tin horns for the first of the merry month. These were blown lustily in the morning. Then came the pleasant labour of digging, in the middle of the Parade, a big pit for the May-pole, the decking of which with hoops of yellow furze and fern, and other flowers and leafage, was a serious business. The setting-up of the May-pole required much adult assistance, which was always loyally given. At nightfall there were general rejoicings, with torches and tar-barrels round the pole. I heard from an old inhabitant that, at the time of the French Revolutionary war, and on a May-day, there were many emigres in Scilly—probably part of the Quiberon expedition—who were much excited, and took a deal of soothing and quieting, when they saw the May-pole being prepared for raising. Plainly, they mistook it for a tree of Liberty. This circumstance reminds me that, when walking through Porthlo with my father, a very old man told us he remembered seeing the English fleet going up Channel, with the French and Spanish fleets in pursuit. During the Great War there were 300 Scillonians, pikemen, fencibles, and volunteers, in addition to the garrison, under arms. Another old islander, named Fricker, was in repute as a French scholar, having acquired his accomplishment when a captive in France.

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THE NAMES OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

MR. C. B. ROYLANCE KENT, writing in *Macmillan's Magazine* observes, names of ridicule form the first and largest class into which party names can be divided. They were, he continues, merely the envenomed shafts of vulgar contumely. Such were the earliest party names in England. Perhaps the very first of these was that of the Puritans. They sprang into existence in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and were distinguished by their uncompromising hostility to her masterful claims for prerogative in Church and State; they were in short the lineal ancestors of the Whig and Liberal parties, their enemies twitted them with aiming at superhuman purity and with displaying fastidiousness in matters of detail, and dubbed them Puritans and sometimes Precisians. That there was probably ground enough for the charge, no one can doubt. And the Puritans, for good or for evil, have certainly left an indelible mark on the English character to the present hour. With the Restoration a new set of names sprang into existence. First there were the Petitioners, who were always petitioning the King for something, and their opponents, who styled themselves the Abhorrers. Then came perhaps the two most remarkable party names that the world has ever seen, not only for their absolute inanity, but also for their persistence and practical importance. These were the words Whig and Tory, which were originally nothing but terms of abusive ridicule. Yet they die hard. They occupy so large a space in English history that their origin deserves more than a passing notice. They were engendered in the ferment of a great political confusion, when feeling ran high, when the issues in debate were little understood, and when in the words of a contemporary writer, "things were so entangled that liberty of language was almost lost." It was a time of conflict between the Court and Catholic party on the one hand, and the Popular party on the other. The Duke of York found most of his supporters among the Catholic Irish, and it was for that reason that the Popular party, with a rough but graphic touch, styled the whole of their opponents the "wild Irish," and the "Bogtrotters." A more portable and euphonious name was found in the word Tory, the term for the most lawless of the wild Irish. It is worth nothing, as a remarkable coincidence, that the Italians use the word *brigante*, or brigand, to designate a man who professes what were originally called Tory principles. The Court party retorted with the hardly less opprobrious term of Whig. It is Scotch in origin, but its real meaning is lost in obscurity. Its genesis may be traced to the rebellious Nonconformist zealots of the Western Lowlands, and it is possible, as some have thought, that it was the word there used for whey or sour milk, the acid qualities of which were thought to represent the dispositions of the Roundhead or Puritan party. A less fanciful derivation is from *whiggam*, the cry used to their horses by the Westland peasants who went every summer to buy corn at Leith. It is, at all events, a humiliating fact, that the great historic English parties should have been almost indelibly branded with contemptuous names of Scotch and Irish origin.

But if we extend our view to other countries we shall find no less remarkable examples. France, that laboratory of political experiments, is peculiarly rich in them. The French Protestants received various opprobrious names. They were called Christodians, because they would talk about nothing but Christ; Parpaillots, after a small base coin; and lastly Huguenots, after Hugon, the great hobgoblin of French superstition, because they were supposed to hide themselves in secret places, and only wander out in the dark. Then again there were the Frondeurs, or the Slingers, sometimes called the Fronde, the name of the faction raised by Cardinal de Retz in opposition to Cardinal Mazarin. A wit observed that the faction in question were like schoolboys who threw stones, and ran away when a *gendarme* appeared, and began again as soon as he had turned his back. Coined in mere pleasantry, the name soon became the contemptible nickname of a party. La Jacquerie, again, was the name given to some rebellious peasants, and is due to the fact that the tyrannical nobles spoke of Jacques Bon Homme in terms of insolent cruelty. In England during the present century there has been only one term of ridicule employed, namely, that of the Adullamites, applied by Mr. Bright in 1866 to a section of the Whigs who stood aloof on a Reform Bill introduced by the Government of Lord John Russell. But it was a transient term which vanished with the incident that occasioned it, though the phrase, "a Cave," is still sometimes used to designate the dissentient section of a party. Perhaps the latest instance of all is the singular one of the Mugwumps in America. It is an Indian word denoting chief or aged man, and is used in a version of the Bible made for the Algonquin Indians to translate the word Duke of the English version. It was applied in ridicule by the Republican party in 1884 to those members of their party who refused to vote for Mr. Blaine as a candidate for the Presidency.

Whig and Tory are less and less used, and have been almost entirely supplanted by Liberal and Conservative. But where material interests are concerned it matters little by what names parties are known. And in these days promises alone are regarded, and an appeal to the eternal principles which make party differences and party combinations a reality is as little listened to as the empty tinkling of a cymbal.

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Approximate return of traffic for week ended April 8, 1893, on 1,626·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,32,000	3,45,000	4,000	4,81,000
Or per mile of railway	78	203	2	283
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	17,05,413	47,54,866	60,595	65,21,874
Total for 14 weeks..	18,38,413	50,99,866	64,595	70,02,874
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,674·02 miles open].	1,44,226	3,33,796	4,728	4,82,750
Per mile of Ry do.	86	199	3	288
Total to corresponding date do.	20,00,129	48,05,096	81,901	68,88,126

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,750
Increase to date ..... " 1,14,748

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 24th April, 1893.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·803
Temperature of the Air	84·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·746
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·8
General Directions of Wind*	SW, SSW, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	235

*From midnight to midnight.

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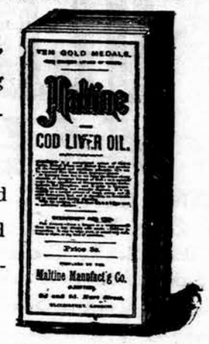

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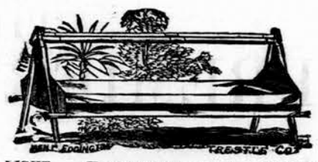

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In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

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Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

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Very Old Special Scotch Whisky

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This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.

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Registered Proprietors:—

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and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance.

Of all Dealers.

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CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

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A REFRESHING
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Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

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Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

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OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey.

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

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BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

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THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
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This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

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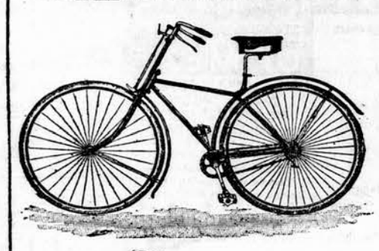

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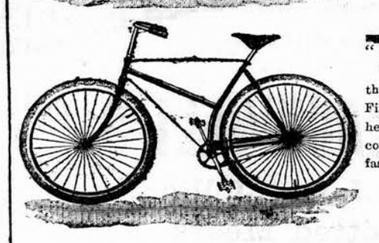

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

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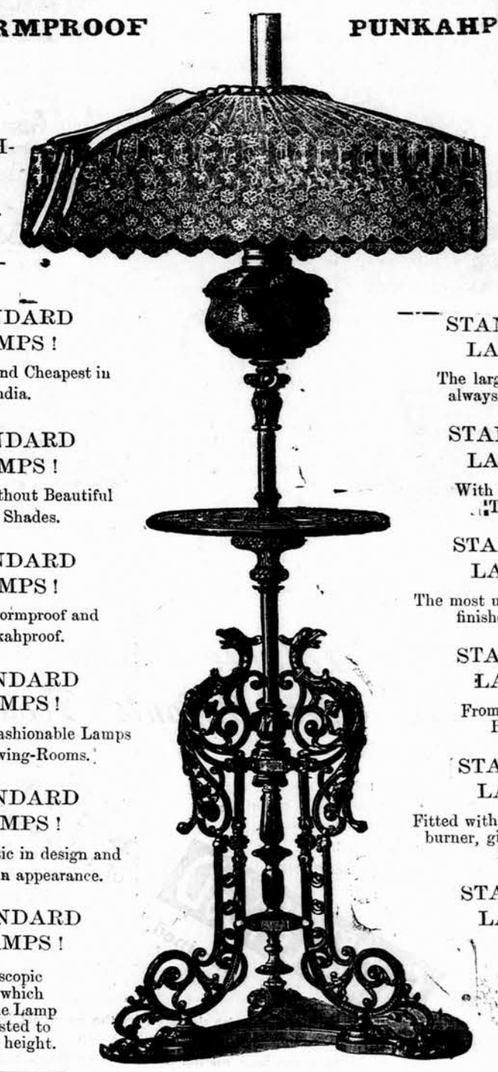

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The most Fashionable Lamps for Drawing-Rooms.

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Very Artistic in design and Elegant in appearance.

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With Telescopic Pedestal, which admits of the Lamp being adjusted to any desired height.

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The largest Variety always in Stock.

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With or without Tables.

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The most useful and highly finished Lamps.

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From Rs. 40 to Rs. 20.

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In real Bronze, with Onyx Table just received from Paris. Photograph of these may be had.

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FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

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Purchasers should scrutinise every box they buy, and refuse any offered them, which do not answer this description.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all *respectable* dealers throughout India.

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THE PUREST OF PILSENERS.

Rs. 6 per doz. Qts.
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"FOUR CROWN"

Scotch Whisky
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SAME AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

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CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
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THAT HORRID PIMPLE

SPOILS TO AN ALARMING EXTENT YOUR PRETTY FACE.

THAT HIDEOUS FRECKLE AND OILY SKIN MAR YOUR LOVELINESS.

WHY DO YOU KEEP THEM?

ARE YOU NOT MOST THOROUGHLY CONVINCED?

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DO you not know POSITIVELY that ANNA RUPPERT'S CELEBRATED SKIN TONIC will remove these blemishes, that it surely cures acne, eczema, oilyness, &c., and that it will give you a fresh, firm, healthy skin, that it will not hurt a child's complexion, that it is not powder or paint, but a mild beneficial tonic. Price, Rs. 10-8 per bottle; three bottles at one time (usually required) Rs. 28-0. Postage to India one bottle Rs. 2; 3 bottles Rs. 4. Complete course of remedies specially prepared for the climate of India Rs. 63-0 including postage. ANNA RUPPERT'S NEW VALUABLE BOOK OF BEAUTY, sent to any address FREE, for 4 ans. in stamps. ANNA RUPPERT'S NEW AMERICAN LONG-WAISTED CORSET, already used by nobility, durable, excellent for figure, from Rs. 12-8. Choice perfumes. Manicure and Chiropody, best artists, scientific work. Full line of Manicure Instruments and Cases for beautifying hands and nails. No charge for consultation by letter or in person. Advice cheerfully given. Address—

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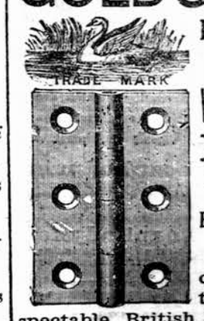

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